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Appletons' Classical Series.

THE

SATIRES OF JUVENAL

EDITED BY

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P R E F A C E .

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THE text of this edition agrees in the main with that of Bücheler's edition of Jahn. A list of passages where I have thought best to make use of other readings or other orthography will be found at the end of the volume; differences in punctuation are marked only where the meaning is materially affected. I have compared most of the important editions, and used *Hosius' Apparatus Criticus ad Iuvenalem* (1888), and *Beer's Spicilegium Iuvenalianum* (1885), as well as such special articles as were at my command.

Thirteen of the sixteen satires usually attributed to Juvenal are here given. Those omitted are the second, the sixth, and the ninth. These are rarely read in college classes. Where single lines or longer passages have been omitted, the fact is indicated by the numbering.

The notes are the result of several years' experience, careful study, and a comparison of the views of the best editors, especially Ruperti, Heinrich, Jahn, Macleane, Mayor, Weidner, and Bücheler. I have also

had the benefit of my own MS. copy of Ribbeck's lectures on Juvenal.

No index, except the index of proper names, is given, because an incomplete one seems of little value, and the complete index in Jahn's edition of 1851 is easily accessible to scholars.

I wish to express my thanks to several friends and former pupils for valuable aid in connection with both the MS. and the proof-sheets.

T. B. LINDSAY.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, *May, 1890.*

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## INTRODUCTION.

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WE know very little of the life of Juvenal. He rarely speaks of himself, and is seldom mentioned by other Latin writers. The sources of our information are—

1. Thirteen versions of a Life of Juvenal which have come down to us from an unknown source, in connection with various MSS. of his works. No one of these is accurate or trustworthy. Seven are given at the end of Jahn's edition.

2. Scattered references in his own writings serving to fix dates and places. Many of these references, however, occur in passages the authenticity of which is disputed.

3. The following inscription, discovered at Aquinum :

C[ere]ri sacrum [D. In]nius Iuvenalis  
trib. coh[ortis I] Dalmatarum, II vir quin-  
q[quennalis] flamen divi Vespasiani  
vovit dedicav[it q]ue sua pec[unia]

4. Passages in Martial (VII, 24; 91; XII, 18), in Sidonius Apollinaris (Carm. IX, 270), in Johannes Malala

(Chron. X, p. 341, Chilm.), and in Rutilius Namatianus (I, 603).

From these sources we gather the following probable account :

DECIMUS IUNIUS IUVENALIS, the son or foster-son of a rich freedman, was born at Aquinum, about 54 A. D. He attended school, probably at Rome, studied rhetoric and practiced declamation, without, however, any view to either teaching or law, as a profession. He wrote some satirical verses on the actor Paris, the favorite of Domitian, possibly the lines (87-96) which were afterward inserted in the seventh satire. From Martial's statements, as well as from his own works, we conclude that he lived for some time in Rome. He served in the army as *tribunus cohortis*, and was at one time banished, probably to Egypt. He lived to the age of eighty.

Satire was a distinctively Roman literary production. The name was given by *Ennius* (239 B. C.) to a collection of poems in various metres, dealing with various subjects. *Lucilius* (ca 148 B. C.) gave to satire the character that it afterward retained; a rambling account of matters and things, half philosophy, half ridicule. *Horace* (65 B. C.) polished and refined this form of composition, and gave it more of the genial spirit of the later essay. Following Horace came *Persius* (34 A. D.), whose style is rough and at times obscure, and whose treatment is more directly philosophical than that of his predecessors.

Sixteen satires have come down to us as the writings of Juvenal; the genuineness of several, and of parts of others, has been questioned, particularly by Otto Ribbeck in his *Der echte und der unechte Juvenal*, Berlin, 1865. Most editors, while admitting Ribbeck's clear insight and critical ability, and conceding that each of the two sections into which he divides the works attributed to Juvenal has marked characteristics, hesitate to adopt the theory as a whole, and the text stands in the main as given in the MSS. The division into five books seems to have been an arbitrary arrangement made by the early commentators.

The MSS. of Juvenal are divided into two classes. To the first class belongs the Montepessulanus 125, or *Pithoeanus* (*P.*), a MS. of the ninth century, which contains corrections made by a later hand (*p.*). Here belonged too the now lost MS. used by G. Valla in his edition of 1486, and another lost MS. formerly in the monastery of St. Gall, the scholia of which are still accessible. The second class contains a large number of later and less trustworthy MSS., among which must be reckoned the corrections in *P.*

The classification of the scholia follows that of the MSS.

Horace lived when the Roman state, emerging from the horrors of civil war, seemed about to enter upon a new life under the wise leadership of Augustus; his satire, sympathizing with the time, strikes only at those lesser

follies that might be reached by a laugh. In fact, the satires of Horace have very little of the bitter irony and the scathing criticism which we connect with the word satire, but contain a pleasant, rather loquacious, discussion of matters of general interest, with side blows at an unhappy miser, a foolish scribbler, a conceited dandy, or a rich glutton; a general contempt for the folly of men that refuse to enjoy their present happiness in their impatient struggles for something more. In fact, Horace treats vice as folly, not so much a thing to be harshly censured as one to be sharply ridiculed.

Juvenal lived about a century later, when the seeds of moral degradation, sown long ago, had produced their fruit, when the glory of the empire had faded into a despotic, self-glorifying rule, when the practically unlimited power which, in the hands of Augustus, had been bounded by his own self-respect and the self-respect of the nation, had crossed or leveled all such bounds, and was used for the gratification of the worst passions of its possessors. Rome was full of adventurers from all lands, anxious to acquire wealth and power by any arts; the spirit of earnest devotion to the state and to personal duty, which had marked the earlier Romans, had given place to self-seeking; pride had become vanity, frugality had become avarice; the curse that attends unearned wealth had fallen upon the great city. It was to reprove the sins of such an age that Juvenal wrote. Here was no time for pretty philosophic generalities; here was no time to compose

poems on the beauty of content, lying beside some gently murmuring stream, or, crowned with roses, sipping Falernian wine amid a company of pleasant friends; here was no time to laugh at vice, to say what foolish fellows bad men were. No; here was a time for fierce invective, for denunciation like that of the Hebrew prophets; here was a time to cry out that sin was the death of all that was good and fair in family and state. Here was room for contempt indeed, but a contempt too deep and bitter for a laugh. And Juvenal has this contempt, a contempt tinged with despair, for he loved Rome, the ideal Rome, the Rome of the republic, when patriotism ruled in the Forum and family affection in the home; and it was a sense of this terrible change, the sure sign of approaching dissolution, that gave to the lash of Juvenal its severest sting. "*Facit indignatio versum.*"



## DATES OF THE ROMAN EMPERORS.

---

Augustus . . . . .	. 27 B. C.—14 A. D.
Tiberius . . . . .	14—37 A. D.
Caligula . . . . .	37—41 A. D.
Claudius . . . . .	41—54 A. D.
Nero . . . . .	54—68 A. D.
Galba . . . . .	68—69 A. D.
Otho . . . . .	69 A. D.
Vitellius . . . . .	69 A. D.
Vespasian . . . . .	69—79 A. D.
Titus. . . . .	79—81 A. D.
Domitian . . . . .	81—96 A. D.
Nerva . . . . .	96—98 A. D.
Trajan . . . . .	98—117 A. D.
Hadrian . . . . .	117—138 A. D.
Antoninus Pius . . . . .	138—161 A. D.
Marcus Aurelius . . . . .	161—180 A. D.



## DATES OF ROMAN WRITERS.

---

Plautus . . . . .	254-184 B. C.
Ennius . . . . .	239-169 B. C.
Terence . . . . .	185-159 B. C.
Lucilius . . . . .	148-103 B. C.
Varro . . . . .	116-28 B. C.
Cicero . . . . .	106-43 B. C.
Lucretius . . . . .	98-55 B. C.
Catullus . . . . .	87 (?) - 54 B. C.
Vergil . . . . .	70-19 B. C.
Horace . . . . .	65-8 B. C.
Livy . . . . .	59 B. C. - 17 A. D.
Ovid . . . . .	43 B. C. - 17 A. D.
Persius . . . . .	34-62 A. D.
Petronius . . . . .	(?) - 66 A. D.
Quintilian . . . . .	35-95 A. D.
Martial . . . . .	43-103 A. D.
Tacitus . . . . .	54-118 A. D.
Juvenal . . . . .	54 (?) - 134 (?) A. D.
Statius . . . . .	61-98 A. D.
Pliny the Younger . . . . .	62-113 A. D.
Suetonius . . . . .	75-160 A. D.
Apuleius . . . . .	114-(?) A. D.

*P*, codex Montepessulanus 125 olim Pithoeanus.

*p*, codicis Pithoeani manus emendatrix.

*S*, scholiorum lectio aut ex scholiis ducta.

*ω*, codices reliqui omnes aut multi.

*s*, codicum reliquorum pars.



The Appian Way.

## SATURA I.

SEMPER ego auditor tantum? numquamne reponam,  
 Vexatus totiens rauci Theseide Cordi?  
 Inpune ergo mihi recitaverit ille togatas,  
 Hic elegos? inpune diem consumpserit ingens  
 Telephus aut summi plena iam margine libri 5  
 Scriptus et in tergo necdum finitus Orestes?  
 Nota magis nulli domus est sua, quam mihi lucus  
 Martis et Aeoliis vicinum rupibus antrum  
 Vulcani. Quid agant venti, quas torqueat umbras  
 Aeacus, unde alius furtivae devehat aurum 10  
 Pelliculae, quantas iaculetur Monychus ornos,  
 Frontonis platani convulsaque marmora clamant

Semper et adsiduo ruptae lectore columnae.	
Expectes eadem a summo minimoque poeta.	
Et nos ergo manum ferulae subduximus, et nos	15
Consilium dedimus Sullae, privatus ut altum	
Dormiret. Stulta est clementia, cum tot ubique	
Vatibus occurras, periturae parcere chartae.	
Cur tamen hoc potius libeat decurrere campo,	
Per quem magnus equos Aurunca flexit alumnus,	20
Si vacat ac placidi rationem admittitis, edam.	21
Patricios omnis opibus cum provocet unus,	24
Quo tondente gravis iuveni mihi barba sonabat;	25
Cum pars Niliacae plebis, cum verna Canopi	
Crispinus, Tyrias umero revocante lacernas,	
Ventilet aestivum digitis sudantibus aurum,	
Nec sufferre queat maioris pondera geminae:	
Difficile est saturam non scribere. Nam quis iniquae	30
Tam patiens urbis, tam ferreus, ut teneat se,	
Causidici nova cum veniat lectica Mathonis	
Plena ipso, post hunc magni delator amici	
Et cito rapturus de nobilitate comesa	
Quod superest, quem Massa timet, quem munere palpat	35
Carus et a trepido Thymele summissa Latino?	36
Quid referam, quanta siccum iecur ardeat ira,	45
Cum populum gregibus comitum premit hic spoliator	
Pupilli prostantis, et hic damnatus inani	
Iudicio—quid enim salvis infamia nummis?	
Exul ab octava Marius bibit et fruitur dis	
Iratis; at tu victrix provincia ploras!	50
Haec ego non credam Venusina digna lucerna?	
Hacc ego non agitem? sed quid magis? Heracleas,	
Aut Diomedas, aut mugitum labyrinthi	

Et marc pereussum puero fabrumque volentem, 54  
 Cum fas esse putet curam sperare cohortis, 58  
 Qui bona donavit praecipibus et caret omni  
 Maiorum censu, dum pervolat axe citato 60  
 Flaminiam puer Automedon? nam lora tenebat  
 Ipsc, lacernatae cum se iactaret amicae.  
 Nonne libet medio ceras implere capaces  
Quadrivio, eum iam sexta cervicc feratur,  
 Hinc atque inde patens ac nuda paene cathedra 65  
 Et multum referens de Maecenate supino,  
 Signator falso, qui se lautum atque beatum  
 Exiguis tabulis et gemma fecerit uda?  
 Occurrit matrona potens, quae molle Calenum  
 Porrectura viro miscet sitiante rubetam, 70  
 Instituitque rudes melior Lucusta propinquas  
 Per famam et populum nigros efferre maritos.  
 Aude aliquid brevibus Gyaris et carcere dignum,  
 Si vis esse aliquid. Probitas laudatur et alget,  
 Criminibus debent hortos, praetoria, mensas, 75  
 Argentum vetus et stantem extra pocula caprum. 76  
 Si natura negat, facit indignatio versum, 79  
 Qualemcumque potest, quales ego vel Cluvenus. 80  
 Ex quo Deucalion nimbis tollentibus aequor  
 Navigio montem ascendit sortesque poposeit,  
 Paulatimque anima caluerunt mollia saxa, 83  
 Quidquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas, 85  
 Gaudia, disensus, nostri farrago libelli est.  
 Et quando uberior vitiorum copia? quando  
 Maior avaritiae patuit sinus? alea quando  
 Hos animos? neque enim oculis eomitantibus itur

67. signato falso *Madvig*. 68. fecerit *Sw*, fecerat *P*. 69. occurrat *Heinrich*. 70. rubeta *P*. 74. aliquis *s*. 85. timor *add. P*.

Ad easum tabulae, posita sed luditur area. 90

Proelia quanta illic dispensatore videbis

Armigero! simplex furor sestertia centum

Perdere et horrenti tunicam non reddere servo?

Quis totidem crexit villas, quis fereula septem

Sereto cenavit avus? nunc sportula primo 95

Limine parva sedet, turbae rapienda togatae.

Ille tamen faciem prius inspicit et trepidat, ne

Suppositus venias ac falso nomine poseas.

Agnitus accipies; iubet a praecone vocari

Ipsos Troiugenas—nam vexant limen et ipsi 100

Nobiscum—"Da praetori, da deinde tribuno!"

Sed libertinus prior est: "Prior," inquit, "ego adsum;

Cur timeam dubitemque locum defendere, quamvis

Natus ad Euphraten, molles quod in aure fenestras

Arguerint, licet ipse negem? sed quinque tabernae 105

Quadringenta parant; quid confert purpura maior

Optandum, si Laurenti custodit in agro

Conduetas Corvinus oves, ego possideo plus

Pallante et Licinis?"—Expectent ergo tribuni,

Vincant divitiae, saero ne cedat honori, 110

Nuper in hanc urbem pedibus qui venerat albis,

Quandoquidem inter nos sanetissima divitiarum

Maiestas, etsi funesta Pecunia templo

Nondum habitat, nullas nummorum ereximus aras,

Ut colitur Pax atque Fides, Victoria, Virtus, 115

Quaeque salutato erepitat Concordia nido.

Sed cum summus honor finito computet anno

Sportula quid referat, quantum rationibus addat,

Quid facient comites, quibus hinc toga, calcus hinc est

Et panis fumusque domi? Densissima centum 120



Quadrantes lectica petit, sequiturque maritum †  
 Languida vel praegnans et circumducitur uxor.  
 Hic petit absentem, nota iam callidus arte,  
 Ostendens vacuum et clausam pro coniuge sellam.  
 "Galla mea est," inquit, "citius dimitte; moraris? 125  
 Profer, Galla, caput! noli vexare, quiescet." ← *ulvic*  
 Ipse dies pulchro distinguitur ordine rerum:  
 Sportula, deinde forum iurisque <sup>expet</sup>peritus Apollo  
 Atque triumphales, inter quas ausus habere  
 Nescio quis titulos Aegyptius atque Arabarches. 130  
 Vestibulis abeunt veteres lassique clientes 132  
 Votaque deponunt, quamquam longissima cenae  
 Spes homini; caulis miseris atque ignis emendus.  
 Optima silvarum interea pelagique vorabit 135  
 - Rex horum, vacuisque toris tantum ipse iacebit.  
 Nam de tot pulchris et latis <sup>orbibus</sup> et tam  
 Antiquis una comedunt patrimonia mensa.  
 Nullus iam parasitus erit. Sed quis ferat istas — *oxymeron*  
 Luxuriae <sup>s</sup>sordes? quanta est gula, quae sibi totos 140  
 Ponit apros, animal propter convivium natum! † *H-S*  
 † Poena tamen praesens, cum tu deponis amictus  
 Turgidus et crudum pavonem in balnea portas.  
 Hinc subitae mortes atque intestata senectus;  
 Et nova, nec tristis, per cunctas fabula cenas; 145  
 Ducitur iratis plaudendum funus amicis.  
 Nil erit ulterius quod nostris moribus addat  
 Posteritas; eadem facient cupientque minores.  
 Omne in praecipiti vitium stetit; utere velis,  
 † Totos pande sinus! Dices hic forsitan: "Unde 150  
 Ingenium par materiae? unde illa priorum

126. quiescet *F*, quiescit *pw*. 143. crudum *p*, crudus *P*. 144. infestata *Madvig*. 150. dices *P*, dicas *pw*.

Scribendi quodcumque animo flagrante liberet  
 Simplicitas, 'cuius non audeo dicere nomen?  
 Quid refert, dictis ignoscat Mucius an non?'  
 Pone Tigellinum: taeda lucebis in illa, 155  
 \* Qua stantes ardent, qui fixo pectore fumant,  
 Et latum media sulcum deducis harena."  
 Qui dedit ergo tribus patris aconita, vehatur  
 Pensilibus plumis atque illinc despiciet nos?  
 "Cum veniet contra, digito compece labellum: 160  
 Accusator erit qui verbum dixerit: 'hic est.'  
 Securus licet Aenean Rutulumque ferocem  
 Committas, nulli gravis est percussus Achilles  
 Aut multum quaesitus Hylas urnamque secutus;  
 Ense velut stricto quotiens Lucilius ardens 165  
 Infremuit, rubet auditor, cui frigida mens est  
 Criminibus, tacita sudant praecordia culpa.  
 Inde irae et lacrimae. Tecum prius ergo voluta  
 Haec animo ante tubas; galeatum sero duelli  
 Paenitet." Experiar quid concedatur in illos, 170  
 Quorum Flaminia tegitur cinis atque Latina.

156. pectore *P*, gutture *pw*. 157. deducis *pw*, deducit *P*. 159.  
 despiciat *P*, despiciat *s*. 161. versus *P*, verum *pw*. 169. animo ante  
 tubas *codd.* *Prisc.*, animante tuba *p*, anime ante tubas *Valla*. 171.  
 legitur *P*.







The Campagna.

SATURA III.

QUAMVIS digressu veteris confusus amici,  
 Laudo tamen, <sup>deserted</sup> vaeuis quod sedem <sup>to this</sup> figere Cumis  
 Destinet atque unum eivem <sup>present</sup> donare Sibyllae.  
 Ianua Baiarum est et <sup>pleasant</sup> gratum litus amoeni  
 Secessus. Ego vel Proehytam <sup>pleasant</sup> praepono Suburae; 5  
 Nam quid tam miserum, tam solum vidimus, ut non would not  
 Deterius credas horrere <sup>in</sup> incendia, lapsus neg. res. c.  
 Teetorum adsiduos ae mille pericula saevae  
 Urbis et Augusto recitantes mense poetas? 10  
 Sed dum tota domus <sup>one</sup> raeda componitur una,  
 Substitit ad veteres areus <sup>in</sup> madidamque Capenam.  
 Hic, ubi nocturnae Numa <sup>in</sup> constituebat amieae,  
 Nunc saeri fontis nemus et delubra loeantur  
 Iudaeis, quorum eophinus <sup>in</sup> faenumque supellex; 15  
 Omnis enim populo <sup>to</sup> mereedem pendere iussa est  
 Arbor, et eiectis <sup>in</sup> mendieat silva Camenis;  
 In vallem Egeriae descendimus et speluncas  
 Dissimiles veris: quanto <sup>how much</sup> praesentius esset

Numen aquis, viridi si margine eluderet undas  
 Herba nec ingenuum violarent marmora tofum! 20  
 Hic tunc Umbricius: "Quando artibus," inquit, "honestis  
 Nullus in urbe locus, nulla emolumenta laborum,  
 Res hodie minor est, here quam fuit, atque eadem cras  
 Detret exiguis aliquid; proponimus illuc  
 Ire, fatigatas ubi Daedalus exiit alas. 25  
 Dum nova canities, dum prima et recta senectus,  
 Dum superest Lachesi quod torqueat, et pedibus me  
 Porto meis, nullo dextram subeunte bacillo;  
 Cedamus patria: vivant Artorius istic  
 Et Catulus; mancant, qui nigrum in candida vertunt, 30  
 Quis facile est aedem conducere, flumina, portus,  
 Siccandam eluvicm, portandum ad busta cadaver,  
 Et praebere caput domina venale sub hasta.  
 Quondam hi cornicines et municipalis harenae  
 Perpetui comites notaeque per oppida buccae 35  
 Munera nunc edunt, et verso pollice vulgus  
 Quem iubet occidunt populariter; inde reversi  
 Conducunt foricas; et cur non omnia? cum sint,  
 Quales ex humili magna ad fastigia rerum  
 Extollit, quotiens voluit Fortuna iocari. 40  
 Quid Romae faciam? mentiri nescio; librum,  
 Si malus est, nequeo laudare et poscere; motus  
 Astrorum ignoro; funus promittere patris  
 Nec volo nec possum; ranarum viscera numquam  
 Inspexi; 45  
 me nemo ministro ←  
 Fur crit, atque ideo nulli comes exco, tamquam  
 Mancus et extinctae, corpus non utile, dextrae.

19. aque *pw*. 37. quem *pw*, quum *P*, cum *s*. 48. extinctae—dextrae  
*Pw*, extincta—dextra *Eremita*.

Quis nunc diligitur, nisi conscius, et cui fervens  
Aestuat occultis animus semperque tacendis? 50

Nil tibi se debere putat, nil conferet umquam,  
Participem qui te secreti fecit honesti;  
Carus erit Verri, qui Verrem tempore quo vult  
Accusare potest. (Tanti tibi non sit opaci

Omnia harena Tagi quodque in mare volvitur aurum, 55  
Ut somno careas ponendaque praemia sumas

Tristis et a magno semper timearis amico.

Quae nunc divitibus gens acceptissima nostris,  
Et quos praecipue fugiam, properabo fateri,  
Nec pudor opstabit. Non possum ferre, Quirites, 60

Graecam urbem; quamvis quota portio faecis Aelhaei!  
Iam pridem Syrus in Tiberim defluxit Orontes,

Et linguam et mores et cum tibicine chordas  
Obliquas nec non gentilia tympana secum  
Vexit. 65

Rusticus ille tuus sumit trechedipna, Quirine,  
Et ceromaticeo fert nicetera collo! 67

Hic alta Sicyone, ast hic Amydone relieta,  
Hic Andro, ille Samo, hic Trallibus aut Alabandis, 70

Esquilias dictumque petunt a vimine collem, ←  
Viscera magnarum domuum dominique futuri.

Ingenium velox, audacia perdita, sermo  
Promptus et Isaeo torrentior. Ede quid illum  
Esse putes. Quemvis hominem secum attulit ad vos: 75

Grammaticus, rhetor, geometres, pietor, aliptes,  
Augur, schoenobates, medicus, magus: omnia novit  
Graeculus esuriens; in caelum miseris, ibit.

In summa, non Maurus erat neque Sarmata nec Thrax,  
Qui sumpsit pinnas, mediis sed natus Athenis. 80

Horum ego non fugiam conchyliā? me prior ille  
Signabit fultusque toro meliore recumbet,

Advectus Romam quo pruna et cottona vento?

Usque adeo nihil est, quod nostra infantia caelum

Hausit Aventini, bacca nutrita Sabina?

Quid quod adulandi gens prudentissima laudat

Sermonem indocti, faciem deformis amiei,

Et longum invalidi collum cervicibus aequat

Hereulis Antaeum procul a tellure tenentis?

Haec eadem licet et nobis laudare; sed illis

Creditur.

Nec tamen Antiochus nec erit mirabilis illie

Aut Stratoeles aut cum molli Demetrius Haemo:

Natio comoeda est. Rides, maiore cachinno ←

Concutitur; flet, si laerimas conspexit amiei,

Nec dolet; igniculum brumae si tempore poseas,

Aecipit endromidem; si dixeris, "Aestuo," sudat.

Non sumus ergo pares: melior, qui semper et omni

Nocte dieque potest aliena sumere vultum

A facie, iactare manus, laudare paratus.

Seire volunt secreta domus atque inde timeri.

Et quoniam coepit Graeeorum mentio, transi

Gymnasia atque audi facinus maioris abollae:

Stoicus occidit Baram delator, amicum

Discipulumque senex ripa nutritus in illa,

Ad quam Gorgonei delapsa est pinna caballi.

Non est Romano cuiquam locus hic, ubi regnat

Protogenes aliquis vel Diphilus aut Hermarchus,

Qui gentis vitio numquam partitur amicum,

Solus habet; nam eum facilem stillavit in aurem

Exiguum de naturae patriaeque veneno,

85

89

92

98

100

105

106

113

115

120

Limine summoveor, perierunt tempora longi Servitii; nusquam minor est iactura clientis.	125
Quod porro officium, ne nobis blandiar, aut quod Pauperis hic meritum, si curet nocte togatus Currere, cum praetor lictorem impellat et ire Praecipitem iubeat, dudum vigilantibus orbis, Ne prior Albinam et Modiam collega salutet?	130
Da testem Romae tam sanctum, quam fuit hospes Numinis Idaei, procedat vel Numa vel qui Servavit trepidam flagranti ex acce Minervam: Protinus ad censum; de moribus ultima fiet	137 140
Quaestio: 'Quot pascit servos? quot possidet agri Iugera? quam multa magnaue paropside cenat?' Quantum quisque sua nummorum servat in arca, Tantum habet et fidei; iures licet et Samothracum Et nostrorum aras, contemnere fulmina pauper	145
Creditur atque deos, dis ignoscentibus ipsis. Quid quod materiam praebet causasque iocorum Omnibus hic idem, si foeda et scissa lacerna, Si toga sordidula est et rupta calceus alter	150
Pelle patet, vel si consuto vulnere crassum Atque recens linum ostendit non una cicatrix? Nil habet infelix paupertas durius in se, Quam quod ridiculos homines facit. 'Excet,' inquit, 'Si pudor est, et de pulvino surgat equestri, Cuius res legi non sufficit;	155
Hic plaudat nitidi praeconis filius inter Pinnirapi cultos iuvenes iuvenesque lanistae.' Sic libitum vano, qui nos distinxit, Othoni. Quis gener hic placuit censu minor atque puellae	157 160

130. ne *pω*, nec *P*. 141. agri *pω*, agros *P*. 142. iugera *om.* *P*.  
*add. pω.*



Sarcinulis inpar? quis pauper scribitur heres? Quando in consilio est aedilibus? agmine facto Debuerant olim tenues migrasse Quirites. Haud facile emergunt, quorum virtutibus obstat Res angusta domi; sed Romae durior illis	165
Conatus: magno hospitium miserabile, magno Servorum ventres, et frugi cenula magno. Fictilibus cenare pudet, quod turpe negabis Translatus subito ad Marsos mensamque Sabellam Contentusque illic Veneto duroque cucullo.	170
Pars magna Italiae est, si verum admittimus, in qua Nemo togam sumit, nisi mortuus. Ipsa dierum Festorum herboso colitur si quando theatro Maiestas, tandemque redit ad pulpita notum Exodium, cum personae pallentis hiatum	175
In gremio matris formidat rusticus infans: Aequales habitus illic similesque videbis Orchestram et populum; clari velamen honoris Sufficiunt tunicae summis aedilibus albae. Hic ultra vires habitus nitor; hic aliquid plus	180
Quam satis est interdum aliena sumitur arca. Commune id vitium est; hic vivimus ambitiosa Paupertate omnes; quid te moror? omnia Romae Cum pretio. Quid das, ut Cossum aliquando salutes? Ut te respiciat clauso Veiento labello?	185
Ille metit barbam, crinem hic deponit amati: Plena domus libis venalibus; accipe et istud Fermentum tibi habe: praestare tributa clientes Cogimur et cultis augere peculia servis. Quis timet aut timuit gelida Praeneste ruinam,	190

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164. emergunt *pω*,<sup>3</sup> mergunt *P*. 168. negabis *Valesius*, necabis *P*,  
negavit *ω*. 186. deponit, amati *Francke*. 187. libis *s*, libris *P*.

Aut positis nemorosa inter iuga Volsiniis, aut  
 Simplicibus Gabiis, aut proni Tiburis arce?  
 Nos urbem colimus tenui tibicine fultam  
 Magna parte sui; nam sic labentibus obstat  
 Vilieus et, veteris rimae cum textit hiatum, 195  
 Securos pendente iubet dormire ruina. ~~///~~  
 Vivendum est illie, ubi nulla incendia, nulli  
 Noete metus. Iam poseit aquam, iam frivola transfert  
 Uealegon, tabulata tibi iam tertia fumant:  
 Tu neseis; nam si gradibus trepidatur ab imis, 200  
 Ultimus ardebit, quem tegula sola tuetur  
 A pluvia, molles ubi reddunt ova columbae.  
 Leetus erat Codro Proeula minor, ureeoli sex,  
 Ornamentum abaei, nec non et parvulus infra  
 Cantharus et recubans sub eodem marmore Chiro, 205  
 Iamque vetus Graecos servabat eista libellos,  
 Et divina opiei rodebant earmina mures.  
 Nil habuit Codrus; quis enim negat? et tamen illud  
 Perdidit infelix totum nihil: ultimus autem  
 Aerumnae est eumulus, quod nudum et frustra rogantem 210  
 Nemo cibo, nemo hospitio tectoque iuvabit.  
 Si magna Asturiei cecidit domus, horrida mater,  
 Pullati proceres, differt vadimonia praetor;  
 Tunc gemimus casus urbis, tunc odimus ignem.  
 Ardet adhuc, et iam aecurrit qui marmora donet, 215  
 Conferat impensas: hic nuda et candida signa,  
 Hic aliquid praeclarum Euphranoris et Polyeliti,  
 Phaeasiatorum vetera ornamenta deorum,  
 Hic libros dabit et forulos mediamque Minervam,  
 Hic modium argenti; meliora ae plura reponit 220

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203. Codro—sex *om.* *P.* *add.* *p.* 210. frustra *s.* frustra *PS.* 218.  
 Phaeasiatorum *Roth*, haec Asianorum *PS*, fecasianorum *pw.*

Persicus orborum lautissimus et merito iam  
 Suspectus, tamquam ipse suas incenderit aedes.  
 Si potes avelli circensibus, optima Sorae  
 Aut Fabrateriae domus aut Frusinone paratur,  
 Quanti nunc tenebras unum conducis in annum. 225  
 Hortulus hic puteusque brevis nec reste movendus  
 In tenuis plantas facili diffunditur haustu.  
 Vive bidentis amans et culti vilicus horti,  
 Unde epulum possis centum dare Pythagoreis.  
 Est aliquid, quocumque loco, quocumque recessu, 230  
 Unius sese dominum fecisse lacertae.  
 Plurimus hic aeger moritur vigilando; sed ipsum  
 Languorem peperit cibus imperfectus et haereus  
 Ardenti stomacho; nam quae meritoria somnum  
 Admittunt? magnis opibus dormitur in urbe. 235  
 Inde caput morbi. Raedarum transitus arto  
 Vicorum inflexu et stantis convicia mandrae  
 Eripiunt somnum Druso vitulisque marinis.  
 Si vocat officium, turba cedente vehetur  
 Dives et ingenti curret super ora Liburno, 240  
 Atque obiter leget aut scribet vel dormiet intus;  
 Namque facit somnum clausa lectica fenestra.  
 Ante tamen veniet: nobis properantibus obstat  
 Unda prior, magno populus premit agmine lumbos,  
 Qui sequitur; ferit hic cubito, ferit assere duro 245  
 Alter, at hic tignum capiti incutit, ille metretam.  
 Pinguia crura luto, planta mox undique magna  
 Calcor, et in digito clavus mihi militis haeret.  
 Nonne vides, quanto celebretur sportula fumo?  
 Centum convivae, sequitur sua quemque culina. 250  
 Corbulo vix ferret tot vasa ingentia, tot res



Inpositas capiti, quas recto vertice portat  
 Servulus infelix et cursu ventilat ignem.  
 Scinduntur tunicac sartac modo; longa coruscat  
 Serraco veniente abies, atque altera pinum 255  
 Plaustra vehunt; nutant alte populoque minantur.  
 Nam si procubuit, qui saxa Ligustica portat  
 Axis, et eversum fudit super agmina montem,  
 Quid superest e corporibus? quis membra, quis ossa  
 Invenit? obtritum vulgi perit omne cadaver 260  
 More animae. Domus interea secura patellas  
 Iam lavat et bucca foculum excitat et sonat unctis  
 Strigilibus et pleno componit lintea guto!  
 Hacc inter pueros varie properantur, at ille  
 Iam sedet in ripa taetrumque novicius horret 265  
 Porthmea, nec sperat caenosi gurgitis alnum  
 Infelix, nec habet quem porrigat ore tricentem.  
 Respice nunc alia ac diversa pericula noctis:  
 Quod spatium tectis sublimibus, unde cerebrum  
 Testa ferit, quotiens rimosa et curta fenestris 270  
 Vasa cadant, quanto percussum pondere signent  
 Et laedant silicem. Possis ignavus haberi  
 Et subiti casus improvidus, ad cenam si  
 Intestatus eas; adeo tot fata, quot illa  
 Nocte patent vigiles te praetereunte fenestrae. 275  
 Ergo optes votumque feras miserabile tecum,  
 Ut sint contentae patulas defundere pelves.  
 Ebrius ac petulans, qui nullum forte cecidit,  
 Dat poenas, noctem patitur lugentis amicum  
 Pelidae, cubat in faciem, mox deinde supinus. 280  
 Ergo non aliter poterit dormire? Quibusdam  
 Somnum rixa facit: sed quamvis improbus annis

Atque mero fervens cavet hunc, quem coccina laena  
 Vitari iubet et comitum longissimus ordo,  
 Multum praeterca flammaram et ahenea lampas; 285  
 Me, quem luna solet deducere vel breve lumen  
 Candelae, cuius dispenso et tempero filum,  
 Contemnit. Miserae cognosce prooemia rixae,  
 Si rixa est, ubi tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantum.  
 Stat contra starique iubet: parere necesse est; 290  
 Nam quid agas, cum te furiosus cogat et idem  
 Fortior? 'Unde venis?' exclamat; 'cuius aceto,  
 Cuius conche tumes? quis tecum sectile porrum  
 Sutor et elixi vervecis labra comedit?  
 Nil mihi respondes? aut dic aut accipe calcem! 295  
 Ede ubi consistas; in qua te quaero proseucha?'  
 Dicere si temptes aliquid tacitusve recedas,  
 Tantundem est: feriunt pariter, vadimonia deinde  
 Irati faciunt; libertas pauperis haec est:  
 Pulsatus rogat et pugnis concisus adorat, 300  
 Ut liceat paucis cum dentibus inde reverti.  
 Nec tamen haec tantum metuas; nam qui spoliat te  
 Non derit, clausis domibus postquam omnis ubique  
 Fixa catenatae siluit compago tabernae.  
 Interdum et ferro subitus grassator agit rem: 305  
 Armato quotiens tutae custode tenentur  
 Et Pomptina palus et Gallinaria pinus,  
 Sic inde huc omnes tamquam ad vivaria currunt.  
 Qua fornace graves, qua non incude catenae?  
 Maximus in vinclis ferri modus, ut timeas ne 310  
 Vomer deficiat, ne marrae et sarcula desint.  
 Felices proavorum atavos, felicia dicas  
 Saecula, quae quondam sub regibus atque tribunis

Viderunt uno contentam carcere Romam.

His alias poteram et pluris subnectere causas : 315  
Sed iumenta vocant, et sol inclinatus; eundem est.  
Nam mihi commota iandudum mulio virga  
Adnuit: ergo vale nostri memor, et quotiens te  
Roma tuo refici properantem reddet Aquino,  
Me quoque ad Helvinam Cererem vestramque Dianam 320  
Converte a Cumis: saturarum ego, ni pudet illas,  
Auditor gelidos veniam caligatus in agros."

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322. auditor *P*, adiutor *pω*.





Domitian.



Coin of Domitian.

#### SATURA IV.

CUM iam semianimum laceraret Flavius orbem	37
Ultimus, et calvo serviret Roma Neroni,	
Incidit Adriaci spatium admirabile rhombi	
Ante domum Veneris, quam Dorica sustinet Ancon,	40
Implevitque sinus; nec enim minor haeserat illis,	
Quos operit glacies Maeotica ruptaque tandem	
Solibus effundit torrentis ad ostia Ponti,	
Desidia tardos et longo frigore pingues.	
Destinat hoc monstrum cumbae linique magister	45
Pontifici summo. Quis enim proponere talem	
Aut emere auderet, cum plena et litora multo	
Delatore forent? dispersi protinus algae	
Inquisitores agerent cum remige nudo,	
Non dubitaturi fugitivum dicere piscem	50
Depastumque diu vivaria Caesaris, inde	
Elapsum veterem ad dominum debere reverti.	
Si quid Palfurio, si credimus Armillato,	
Quidquid conspiciuum pulchrumque est aequore toto,	
Res fisci est, ubicunque natat: donabitur ergo	55

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41. implevitque *Spw*, implevit *P*. 43. torrentis *S*, torpentis *Ps*.

Ne pereat. Iam lectifero eedente pruinis  
 Autumno, iam quartanam sperantibus aegris,  
 Stridebat deformis hiems praedamque recentem  
 Servabat: tamen hic properat, velut urgeat Auster.  
 Utque lacus suberant, ubi quamquam diruta servat 60  
 Ignem Troianum et Vestam colit Alba minorem,  
 Obstitit intranti miratrix turba parumper;  
 Ut cessit, facili patuerunt cardine valvae;  
 Exclusi spectant admissa obsonia patres.  
 Itur ad Atriden; tum Picens: "Accipe," dixit, 65  
 "Privatis maiora focis; genialis agatur  
 Iste dies; propera stomaehum laxare saginae,  
 Et tua servatum consume in saecula rhombum;  
 Ipse eapi voluit."—Quid apertius? et tamen illi  
 Surgebant eristae; nihil est quod credere de se 70  
 Non possit, cum laudatur, dis aequa potestas.  
 Sed derat pisei patinae mensura. Voentur  
 Ergo in consilium proceres, quos oderat ille;  
 In quorum facie miscrae magnaеque sedebat  
 Pallor amicitiae. Primus, elamante Liburno 75  
 "Currite, iam sedit!" rapta properabat abolla  
 Pegasus, attonitae positus modo vilicus urbi—  
 Anne aliud tunc praefecti?—quorum optimus atque  
 Interpres legum sanctissimus omnia, quamquam  
 Temporibus diris, traetanda putabat inermi 80  
 Iustitia. Venit et Crispi iucunda senectus,  
 Cuius erant mores qualis facundia; mite  
 Ingenium; maria ac terras populosque regenti  
 Quis comes utilior, si clade et peste sub illa  
 Saevitiam damnare et honestum adferre liceret 85

67. saginae *Iahn*, saginam *P*, saginis *Spw*, sagittis *S*, sagina *Buecheler*.

78. *delebat Heinrich*. 83. terras *pω*, terra *P*, terram *Iahn*.



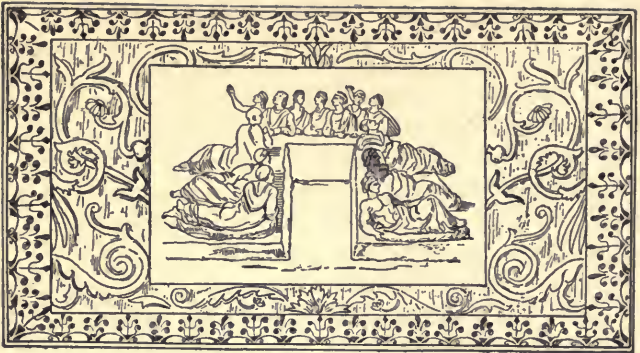
Consilium? sed quid violentius aure tyranni,  
 Cum quo de pluviis aut aestibus aut nimbo  
 Vere locuturi fatum pendebat amici?  
 Ille igitur numquam direxit brachia contra  
 Torrentem, nec civis erat qui libera posset 90  
 Verba animi proferre et vitam inpendere vero.  
 Sic multas hiemes atque octogensima vidit  
 Solstitia, his armis illa quoque tutus in aula.  
 Proximus eiusdem properabat Acilius aevi  
 Cum iuvene indigno quem mors tam saeva maneret 95  
 Et domini gladiis tam festinata; sed olim  
 Prodigio par est in nobilitate senectus:  
 Unde fit, ut malim fratreulus esse Gigantis!  
 Profuit ergo nihil misero, quod comminus ursos  
 Figebat Numidas Albana nudus harena 100  
 Venator; quis enim iam non intellegat artes  
 Patricias? quis priseum illud miratur acumen,  
 Brute, tuum? Faecile est barbato inponere regi.  
 Nec melior vultu, quamvis ignobilis, ibat  
 Rubrius, offensae veteris reus atque tacendae. 105  
 Montani quoque venter adest abdomine tardus,  
 Et matutino sudans Crispinus amomo, 107  
 Quantum vix redolent duo funera; saevior illo  
 Pompeius tenui iugulos aperire susurro, 110  
 Et qui vulturibus servabat viscera Dacis  
 Fuscus, marmorea meditatns proelia villa,  
 Et cum mortifero prudens Veiento Catullo, 113  
 Grande et conspiciuum nostro quoque tempore monstrum;  
 Caeceus adulator dirusque a ponte satelles, [115  
 Dignus Arceinos qui mendicaret ad axes  
 Blandaue devexae iaetaret basia raedae.

Nemo magis rhombum stupuit: nam plurima dixit  
 In laevum conversus; at illi dextra iacebat . 120  
 Belua. Sic pugnas Cilicis laudabat et ictus  
 Et pagma et pueros inde ad velaria raptos.  
 Non cedit Vciento, sed ut fanaticus oestro  
 Percussus, Bellona, tuo divinat et, "Ingens  
 Omen habes," inquit, "magni clarique triumphi: 125  
 Regem aliquem capies, aut de temone Britanno  
 Excidet Arviragus: peregrina est belua; cernis  
 Erectas in terga sudes?"—Hoc defuit unum  
 Fabricio, patriam ut rhombi memoraret et annos.—  
 "Quidnam igitur censes? conciditur?"—"Absit ab illo 130  
 Dedecus hoc," Montanus ait; "testa alta paretur,  
 Quae tenui muro spatiosum colligat orbem.  
 Debetur magnus patinae subitusque Prometheus;  
 Argillam atque rotam citius properate! sed ex hoc  
 Tempore iam, Caesar, figuli tua castra sequantur."— 135  
 Vicit digna viro sententia: noverat ille  
 Luxuriam imperii veterem noctesque Neronis  
 Iam medias aliamque famem, cum pulmo Falerno  
 Arderet. Nulli maior fuit usus edendi  
 Tempestate mea: Circeis nata forent an 140  
 Lucrinum ad saxum Rutupinove edita fundo  
 Ostrea, callebat primo deprendere morsu;  
 Et semel aspecti litus dicebat echini.  
 Surgitur, et misso proceres exire iubentur  
 Consilio, quos Albanam dux magnus in arcem 145  
 Traxerat attonitos et festinare coactos,  
 Tamquam de Chattis aliquid torvisque Sycambris  
 Dicturus, tamquam ex diversis partibus orbis  
 Anxia praecipiti venisset epistula pinna.



Atque utinam his potius nugis tota illa dedisset 150  
Tempora saevitiae, elaras quibus abstulit urbi  
Inlustresque animas inpune et vindice nullo!  
Sed periit, postquam cerdonibus esse timendus  
Coepérat: hoc nocuit Lamiarum eaede madenti.





The Triclinium.

## SATURA V.

SI te propositi nondum pudet atque eadem est mens,  
 Ut bona summa putes aliena vivere quadra ;  
 Si potes illa pati, quae nec Sarmentus iniquas  
 Caesaris ad mensas, nec vilis Gabba tulisset :  
 Quamvis iurato metuam tibi credere testi. 5

Ventre nihil novi frugalius ; hoc tamen ipsum  
 Defecisse puta, quod inani sufficit alvo :  
 Nulla crepido vacat ? nusquam pons et tegetis pars  
 Dimidia brevior ? tantine iniuria cenae ?  
 Tam ieiuna fames cum possit honestius illic 10  
 Et tremere et sordes farris mordere canini ?

Primo fige loco, quod tu discumbere iussus  
 Mercedem solidam veterum capis officiorum.  
 Fructus amicitiae magnae cibus ; inputat hunc rex  
 Et quamvis rarum tamen inputat. Ergo duos post 15  
 Si libuit menses neglectum adhibere clientem,  
 Tertia ne vacuo cessaret culcita lecto :  
 "Una simus," ait. Votorum summa ! quid ultra

10. possit *P*<sub>3</sub>, possis *ω*. 17. ne *pω*, nec *P*.

Quaeris? Habet Trebins, propter quod rumpere somnum  
 Debeat et ligulas dimittere, sollicitus ne 20  
 Tota salutatrix iam turba peregerit orbem  
 Sideribus dubiis aut illo tempore, quo se  
 Frigida circumagunt pigri serraea Bootae.  
 Qualis cena tamen? Vinum, quod sueida nolit  
 Lana pati; de conviva Corybanta videbis. 25  
 Iurgia proludent; sed mox et pocula torques  
 Saucius et rubra deterges vulnera mappa,  
 Inter vos quotiens libertorumque cohortem  
 Pugna Saguntina fervet commissa lagona. 30  
 Ipse capillato diffusum consule potat  
 Caleatamque tenet bellis socialibus uvam,  
 Cardiaeo numquam cyathum missurus amico;  
 Cras bibet Albanis aliquid de montibus aut de  
 Setinis, cuius patriam titulumque senectus  
 Delevit multa veteris fuligine testae, 35  
 Quale coronati Thrasea Helvidiusque bibebant  
 Brutorum et Cassi natalibus. Ipse capaces  
 Heliadum erustas et inaequales berullo  
 Virro tenet phialas: tibi non committitur aurum;  
 Vel, si quando datur, custos adfixus ibidem 40  
 Qui numeret gemmas, unguis observet aentos.  
 "Da veniam: praeclara illic laudatur iaspis."  
 Nam Virro, ut multi, gemmas ad pocula transfert  
 A digitis, quas in vaginae fronte solebat  
 Ponere zelotypo iuvenis praelatus Iarbae: 45  
 Tu Beneventani sutoris nomen habentem  
 Siceabis calicem nasorum quattuor ac iam  
 Quassatum et rupto poseentem sulphura vitro.

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38. berullo *PS*, berillos *pω*. 39. phialas *pω*, phiala *P*. 42. illic *ω*, illi *P*. 43. ut *pω*, et *P*.

Si stomachus domini fervet vinoque ciboque,  
 Frigidior Geticis petitur decocta pruinis : 50  
 Non eadem vobis poni modo vina querebar ?  
 Vos aliam potatis aquam. Tibi pocula cursor  
 Gaetulus dabit aut nigri manus ossea Mauri,  
 Et cui per mediam nolis occurrere noctem,  
 Clivosae veheris dum per monumenta Latinae : 55  
 Flos Asiae ante ipsum, pretio maiore paratus,  
 Quam fuit et Tulli census pugnacis et Anci  
 Et, ne te teneam, Romanorum omnia regum  
 Frivola. Quod cum ita sit, tu Gaetulum Ganymedem  
 Respice, cum sities. Nescit tot milibus emptus 60  
 Pauperibus miscere puer : sed forma, sed aetas  
 Digna supercilio. Quando ad te pervenit ille ?  
 Quando rogatus adest calidae gelidaeque minister ?  
 Quippe indignatur veteri parere clienti,  
 Quodque aliquid poscas, et quod se stante recumbas. 65  
 Maxima quaeque domus servis est plena superbis.  
 Ecce alius quanto porrexit murmure panem  
 Vix fractum, solidae iam mucida frusta farinae,  
 Quae genuinum agitent, non admittentia morsum :  
 Sed tener et niveus mollique siligine fictus 70  
 Servatur domino. Dextram cohibere memento ;  
 Salva sit artoptae reverentia ! finge tamen te  
 Inprobulum, superest illic qui ponere cogat :  
 “ Vis tu consuetis, audax conviva, canistris  
 Impleri panisque tui novisse colorem ? ”— 75  
 “ Scilicet hoc fuerat, propter quod saepe relicta  
 Coniuge per montem adversum gelidasque cucurri  
 Esquillas, fremeret saeva cum grandine vernus  
 Iuppiter et multo stillaret paenula nimbo ! ”—

Aspice, quam longo distinguat pectore lanceem, 80  
 Quae fertur domino squilla, et quibus undique saepta  
 Asparagis, qua despiciat convivia cauda,  
 Dum venit exeelsi manibus sublata ministri :  
 Sed tibi dimidio constrictus eammarus ovo  
 Ponitur, exigua feralis cena patella. 85  
 Ipse Venafrano piseem perfundit : at hic, qui  
 Pallidus adfertur misero tibi eaulis, olebit  
 Lanternam ; illud enim vestris datur alveolis, quod  
 Canna Mieipsarum prora subvexit aenta ;  
 Propter quod Romae eum Boccare nemo lavatur, 90  
 Quod tutos etiam facit a serpentibus atris.  
 Mullus erit domini, quem misit Corsiea, vel quem  
 Tauromenitanae rupes, quando omne peractum est  
 Et iam defeecit nostrum mare, dum gula saevit,  
 Retibus adsiduis penitus scrutante maeello 95  
 Proxima, nec patimur Tyrrhenum crescere piseem.  
 Instruit ergo focum provincia : sumitur illinc  
 Quod captator emat Laenas, Aurelia vendat.  
 Virroni muracna datur, quae maxima venit  
 Gurgite de Siculo ; nam dum se continet Auster, 100  
 Dum sedet et siecat madidas in eareere pinnas,  
 Contemnunt mediam temeraria lina Charybdim :  
 Vos anguilla manet longae eognata colubrae,  
 Aut glacie aspersus maculis Tiberinus, et ipse  
 Vernula riparum, pinguis torrente eloaea 105  
 Et solitus mediae eryptam penetrare Suburac.  
 Ipsi pauca velim, facilem si praebeat aurem :  
 “ Nemo petit, modicis quae mittebantur amieis  
 A Seneca, quae Piso bonus, quae Cotta solebat

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80. distinguat *P*, distendat  $\omega$ . 91. om. *Ps*, damnarat *Iahn*. 105. torpente *Rutgers*.

Largiri ; namque et titulis et fascibus olim 110  
 Maior habebatur donandi gloria : solum  
 Poscimus, ut cenes civiliter ; hoc fac et esto,  
 Esto, ut nunc multi, dives tibi, pauper amicis ! ”  
 Anseris ante ipsum magni iecur, anseribus par  
 Altilis et flavi dignus ferro Meleagri 115  
 Fumat aper ; post hunc tradentur tubera, si ver  
 Tunc erit et facient optata tonitrua cenas  
 Maiores. “ Tibi habe frumentum, ” Alledius inquit,  
 “ O Libye ; disiunge boves, dum tubera mittas ! ”  
 Structorem interea, ne qua indignatio desit, 120  
 Saltantem spectes et chironomunta volanti  
 Cultello, donec peragat dictata magistri  
 Omnia ; nec minimo sane discrimine refert,  
 Quo gestu lepores et quo gallina secetur.  
 Duceris planta, velut ictus ab Hercule Cacus, 125  
 Et ponere foris, si quid temptaveris unquam  
 Hiscere, tamquam habeas tria nomina. Quando propinat  
 Virro tibi sumitve tuis contacta labellis  
 Pocula ? quis vestrum temerarius usque adeo, quis  
 Perditus, ut dicat regi : “ bibe ” ? Plurima sunt, quae 130  
 Non audent homines pertusa dicere laena ;  
 Quadringenta tibi si quis deus aut similis dis  
 Et melior fatis donaret homuncio, quantus  
 Ex nihilo, quantus fieres Virronis amicus !  
 “ Da Trebio ! pone ad Trebium ! vis, frater, ab ipsis 135  
 Ilibus ? ” — O nummi, vobis hunc praestat honorem,  
 Vos estis fratres ! Dominus tamen et domini rex  
 Si vis tu fieri, nullus tibi parvolus aula  
 Luserit Aeneas nec filia dulcior illo :

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112. faciet *P.* 116. fumat *pω*, spumat *P.* 138. tu *ω*, tunc *P.*



Iucundum et carum sterilis facit uxor amicum. 140  
 Sed tua nunc Mycale pariat licet et pueros tres  
 In gremium patris fundat semel: ipse loquaci  
 Gaudebit nido, viridem thoraca iubebit  
 Adferri minimasque uuces assemque rogatum,  
 Ad mensam quotiens parasitus venerit infans.— 145  
 Vilibus ancipites fungi ponentur amicis,  
 Boletus domino; sed quales Claudius edit  
 Ante illum uxoris, post quem nil amplius edit.  
 Virro sibi et reliquis Virronibus illa iubebit  
 Poma dari, quorum solo pascaris odore; 150  
 Qualia perpetuus Phaeacum autumnus habebat,  
 Credere quae possis subrepta sororibus Afris:  
 Tu scabie frueris mali, quod in aggere rodit,  
 Qui tegitur parma et galea metuensque flagelli  
 Discit ab hirsuta iaculum torquere capella. 155  
 Forsitan inpensae Virronem parcere credas?  
 Hoc agit ut doleas; nam quae comoedia, mimus  
 Quis melior plorante gula? ergo omnia fiunt,  
 Si nescis, ut per lacrimas effundere bilem  
 Cogaris pressoque diu stridere molari. 160  
 Tu tibi liber homo et regis conviva videris:  
 Captum te nidore suae putat ille culinae  
 Nec male coniectat; quis enim tam nudus, ut illum  
 Bis ferat, Etruscum puero si contigit aurum  
 Vel nodus tantum et signum de paupere loro? 165  
 Spes bene cenandi vos decipit. “Ecce dabit iam  
 Semesum leporem atque aliqui de clunibus apri,  
 Ad nos iam veniet minor altilis.” Inde parato

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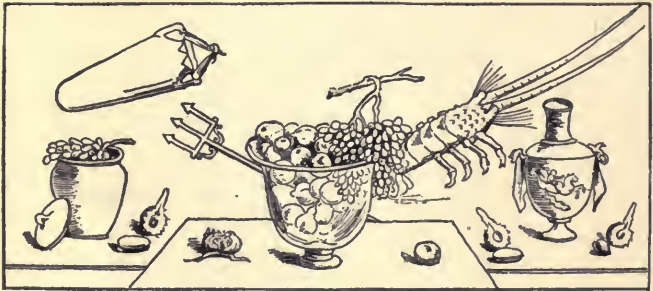
140. *delebat Iahn.* 141. *Mygale P, Migale S.* 142. *semel P, simul pω.* 146. *ponentur pω, potentur PS.* 148. *post quem pω, postquam P.*

Intactoque omnes et stricto pane iacetis.  
Ille sapit, qui te sic utitur. Omnia ferre  
Si potes, et debes. Pulsandum vertice raso  
Praebebis quandoque caput nec dura timebis  
Flagra pati, his epulis et tali dignus amico!

170

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169. iacetis P.







A Roman Reading.

## SATURA VII.

Et spes et ratio studiorum in Caesare tantum :  
 Solus enim tristes hac tempestate Camenas  
 Respexit, cum iam celebres notique poetae  
 Balneolum Gabiis, Romae conducere furnos  
 Temptarent, nec foedum alii nec turpe putarent      5  
 Praecones fieri ; cum desertis Aganippes  
 Vallibus esuriens migraret in atria Clio.  
 Nam si Pieria quadrans tibi nullus in umbra  
 Ostendatur, ames nomen victumque Machaerae  
 Et vendas potius, commissa quod auctio vendit      10  
 Stantibus, oenophorum, tripodes, armaria, cistas,  
 Alcithoen Paecei, Thebas et Terea Fausti.  
 Hoc satius, quam si dicas sub indice, " Vidi,"

Quod non vidisti; faciant equites Asiani  
 Quamquam, et Cappadoces faciant equitesque Bithyni, 15  
 Altera quos nudo traducit Gallia talo.  
 Nemo tamen studiis indignum ferre laborem  
 Cogetur posthac, nectit quicumque canoris  
 Eloquium vocale modis laurumque momordit.  
 Hoc agite, O iuvenes! circumspicit et stimulat vos 20  
 Materiamque sibi ducis indulgentia quaerit.  
 Si qua aliunde putas rerum spectanda tuarum  
 Praesidia atque ideo croceae membrana tabellae  
 Implentur, lignorum aliquid posce ocius et quae  
 Componis, dona Veneris, Telesine, marito; 25  
 Aut clude et positos tinea pertunde libellos.  
 Frange miser calamum vigilataque proelia dele,  
 Qui facis in parva sublimia carmina cella,  
 Ut dignus venias hederis et imagine macra.  
 Spes nulla ulterior; didicit iam dives avarus 30  
 Tantum admirari, tantum laudare disertos,  
 Ut pueri Iunonis avem. Sed defluit aetas  
 Et pelagi patiens et cassidis atque ligonis.  
 Taedia tunc subeunt animos, tunc seque suamque  
 Terpsichoren odit facunda et nuda senectus. 35  
 Accipe nunc artes. Ne quid tibi conferat iste,  
 Quem colis, et Musarum et Apollinis aede relicta,  
 Ipse facit versus atque uni cedit Homero  
 Propter mille annos, et si dulcedine famae  
 Succensus recites, maculosas commodat aedes. 40

15. *delebat Pinzger*, Bitini cum Asiani (14) locum permutare voluit *Hermann*. 16. Gallia *pω*, gallica *PS*. 18. cogetur *pω*, cogitur *P*. 20. o *primo omissum* add. *P*, vos *P*, nos *ω*, vel nos *superser p*. 22. exspectanda *ω*. 23. crocea *P corr. p*. 24. implentur *PS*, impletur *pω*. 27. calamum *P*, calamos *pω*. 39. et *Ps*, sed *vel at vel aut s*, tu *Hermann*. 40. maculosas *S*, *Heinrich*, maculonis *P*, maculonus *s*.

Hæc longe ferrata domus servire iubetur,  
 In qua sollicitas imitatur ianua portas.  
 Scit dare libertos extrema in parte sedentis  
 Ordinis et magnas comitum disponere voces.  
 Nemo dabit regum, quanti subsellia constant, 45  
 Et quæ conducto pendent anabathra tigillo,  
 Quæque reportandis posita est orchestra cathedris.  
 Nos tamen hoc agimus tenuique in pulvere sulcos  
 Ducimus et litus sterili versamus aratro.  
 Nam si discedas, laqueo tenet ambitiosi 50  
 Consuetudo mali; tenet insanabile multos  
 Scribendi caecoethes et aegro in corde senescit.  
 Sed vatem egregium, cui non sit publica vena,  
 Qui nil expositum soleat deducere, nec qui  
 Communi feriat carmen triviale moneta, 55  
 Hunc, qualem nequeo monstrare et sentio tantum,  
 Anxietate carens animus facit, omnis acerbi  
 Impatiens, cupidus silvarum aptusque bibendis  
 Fontibus Aonidum. Neque enim cantare sub antro  
 Pierio thyrsumque potest contingere maesta 60  
 Paupertas atque aeris inops, quo nocte dieque  
 Corpus eget: satur est, eum dicit Horatius "Euhœ!"  
 Qui locus ingenio, nisi cum se carmine solo  
 Vexant et dominis Cirrhae Nysaeque feruntur  
 Pectora vestra, duas non admittentia curas? 65  
 Magnæ mentis opus nec de lodice paranda  
 Attonitæ, currus et equos faciesque deorum  
 Aspiceret et qualis Rutulum confundat Erinys.  
 Nam si Vergilio puer et tolerabile desset

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50. ambitiosum *Iahn* versu 51 *damnato*. 58. bibendis *pω*, vivendis *P*.  
 61. quo *Pω*, cum *Ribbeck*, 63. qui *Ps*, quis *pω*. 66. ne de Iode *P*,  
 codice *S* corr. *pω*.

Hospitium, caderent omnes a erinibus hydri, Surda nihil gemeret grave bucina. Poseimus ut sit Non minor antiquo Rubrenus Lappa eothurno, Cuius et alveolos et laenam pignerat Atreus. Non habet infelix Numitor quod mittat amico :	70
Quintillae quod donet habet; nee defuit illi Unde emeret multa paseendum earne leonem Iam domitum : constat leviori belua sumptu Nimirum, et capiunt plus intestina poetae. <del>///</del> Contentus fama iaceat Lneanus in hortis Marmoreis : at Serrano tenuique Saleio	75
Gloria quantalibet quid erit, si gloria tantum est? Curritur ad vocem iueundam et earmen amieae Thebaidos, laetam eum fecit Statius urbem Promisitque diem : tanta duleedine captos Afficit ille animos, tantaque libidine volgi Auditur; sed eum fregit subsellia versu, Esurit, intaetam Paridi nisi vendit Agaven. Ille et militiae multis largitur honorem, Semenstri digitos vatum eireumligat auro.	80
Quod non dant proceres, dabit histrio : tu Camerinos Et Baream, tu nobilium magna atria euras? Praefectos Pelopea facit, Philomela tribunos. Haud tamen invideas vati, quem pulpita paseunt. Quis tibi Maceenas, quis nunc erit aut Proeuleius Aut Fabius? quis Cotta iterum, quis Lentulus alter? Tunc par ingenio pretium; tunc utile multis Pallere et vinum toto neseire Decembri.	90
Vester porro labor feeundior, historiarum Scriptores? perit hic plus temporis atque olei plus; Nullo quippe modo millensima pagina surgit	95 100

Omnibus et erefeit multa damnosa papyro ;  
 Sic ingens rerum numerus iubet atque operum lex.  
 Quae tamen inde seges? terrae quis fructus apertae?  
 Quis dabit historico quantum daret aeta legenti?  
 —“ Sed genus ignavum, quod lecto gaudet et umbra.”—105  
 Die igitur quid causidicis civilia praestent  
 Officia et magno comites in fasee libelli.  
 Ipsi magna sonant, sed tum, eum creditor audit,  
 Praecipue, vel si tetigit latus aerior illo,  
 Qui venit ad dubium grandi eum eodie nomen. 110  
 Tune immensa eavi spirant mendacia folles  
 Conspuiturque sinus: veram deprendere messem  
 Si libet, hinc centum patrimonia causidicorum,  
 Parte alia solum russati pone Laeernae.  
 Consedere duces: surgis tu pallidus Ajax, 115  
 Dieturus dubia pro libertate, bubuleo  
 Iudice. Rumpe miser tensum iecur, ut tibi lasso  
 Figantur virides, scalarum gloria, palmae;  
 Quod voeis pretium? siccus petasuneulus et vas  
 Pelamydum, aut veteres, Maurorum epimenia, bulbi, 120  
 Aut vinum Tiberi devectum, quinque lagonae,  
 Si quater egisti. Si contigit aureus unus,  
 Inde cadunt partes ex foedere pragmaticorum.  
 Aemilio dabitur quantum lieet, et melius nos  
 Egimus; huius enim stat enrus aheneus, alti 125  
 Quadriuges in vestibulis, atque ipse feroci  
 Bellatore sedens curvatum hastile minatur  
 Eminus et statua meditatatur proelia lusea.  
 Sie Pedito conturbat, Matho defieit; exitus hic est  
 Tongilii, magno eum rhinoeerote lavari 130

109. *damnabat Iahn*. 114. *lacernae P, lacertae ω*. 115. *surgis pω*,  
*surdis (?) P*. 124. *quanti Iahn*; *petit ω*. 128. *statuam P*. 130. *Ton-*  
*gillii Iahn*, *tongili P*, *tongilli pω*.



Qui solet et vexat lutulenta balnea turba  
 Perque forum iuvenes longo premit assere Maedos,  
 Empturus pueros, argentum, murrina, villas;  
 Spondet enim Tyrio stalaria purpura filo. ~~///~~  
 Et tamen est illis hoc utile; purpura vendit 135  
 Causidicum, vendunt amethystina; convenit illis  
 Et strepitu et facie maioris vivere census.  
 Sed finem inpensae non servat prodiga Roma.  
 Fidimus eloquio? Ciceroni nemo ducentos  
 Nunc dederit nummos, nisi fulserit anulus ingens. 140  
 Respicit haec primum, qui litigat, an tibi servi  
 Octo, decem comites, an post te sella, togati  
 Ante pedes. Ideo conducta Paulus agebat  
 Sardonyche, atque idco plaris quam Gallus agebat,  
 Quam Basilus. Rara in tenui facundia panno. 145  
 Quando licet Basilo flentem producere matrem?  
 Quis bene dicentem Basilum ferat? accipiat te  
 Gallia vel potius nutricula causidicorum  
 Africa, si placuit mercedem ponere linguae.  
 Declamare doces? O ferrea pectora Vetti, 150  
 Cui perimit sacvos classis numerosa tyrannos!  
 Nam quaecumque sedens modo legerat, haec eadem stans  
 Perferet atque eadem cantabit versibus isdem;  
 Occidit miseros crambe repetita magistrros.  
 Quis color et quod sit causae genus atque ubi summa 155  
 Quaestio, quae veniant diversae forte sagittae,  
 Nosse volunt omnes, mercedem solvere nemo.—  
 “Mercedem appellas? quid enim scio?”—“Culpa docentis  
 Scilicet arguitur, quod laevae parte mamillae

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136. illis *pω*, *om P*. 145. clara *P*. 149. ponere *P*, imponere *ω*.  
 151. cui *Iahn*, cum *Pω*. 153. idem *Iahn*. 157. volunt *pω*, velunt *P*,  
 velint *Pithoeus*. 159. leve (= laevae) *P*.

Nil salit Arcadico iuveni, cuius mihi sexta 160  
 Quaque die miserum dirus caput Hannibal implet;  
 Quidquid id est, de quo deliberat, an petat urbem  
 A Cannis, an post nimbos et fulmina cautus  
 Circumagat madidas a tempestate cohortes.  
 Quantum vis stipulare et protius accipe, quod do 165  
 Ut totiens illum pater audiat.”—Haec alii sex  
 Vel plures uno conclamant ore sophistae,  
 Et veras agitant lites, raptore relicto;  
 Fusa venena silent, malus ingratusque maritus,  
 Et quae iam veteres sanant mortaria caecos. 170  
 Ergo sibi dabit ipse rudem, si nostra movebunt  
 Consilia, et vitae diversum iter ingredietur,  
 Ad pugnam qui rhetorica descendit ab umbra,  
 Summula ne pereat, qua vilis tessera venit  
 Frumenti; quippe haec merces lautissima. Tempta, 175  
 Chrysogonus quanti doceat vel Polio quanti  
 Lautorum pueros: artem sciudes Theodori.  
 Balnea sescentis et pluris porticus, in qua  
 Gestetur dominus, quotiens pluit; anne serenum  
 Expectet spargatque luto iumenta recenti? 180  
 Hic potius, namque hic mundae nitet ungula mulae.  
 Parte alia longis Numidarum fulta columnis  
 Surgat et algeutem rapiat cenatio solem.  
 Quanticumque domus, veniet qui fercula docte  
 Componat; veniet qui pulmentaria condit. 185  
 Hos inter sumptus sestertia Quintiliano,  
 Ut multum, duo sufficient: res nulla minoris  
 Constabit patri, quam filius.—“ Unde igitur tot

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165. accipe  $p\omega$ , accipere  $P$ ; quid do  $P$ , quod do  $p\omega$ , qui do *Ribbeck*.  
 174. summula  $\omega$ , summavia  $P$ . 177. seindes *Jahn*, seindens  $PS\omega$ . 181.  
*delibat Heinrich*. 185. componit  $s$ , condit  $P\omega$ , condiat *Lachmann*.



Quintilianus habet saltus?—Exempla novorum Fatorum transi: felix et pulcer et aeer,	190
Felix et sapiens et nobilis et generosus, Adpositam nigrae lunam subtexit alutae; Felix orator quoque maximus et iaculator; Et si perfrixit, cantat bene. ¶ Distat enim, quae Sidera te exceipiant modo primos incipientem	195
Edere vagitus et adhuc a matre rubentem. Si Fortuna volet, fies de rhetore consul; Si volet haec eadem, fies de consule rhetor. Ventidius quid enim? quid Tullius? anne aliud quam Sidus et oeculti miranda potentia fati?	200
Servis regna dabunt, captivis fata triumphum; Felix ille tamen corvo quoque rarior albo. Paenituit multos vanae sterilisque cathedrae, Sicut Thrasymachi probat exitus atque Secundi Carrinatis: et hunc inopem vidistis, Athenae,	205
Nil praeter gelidas ausae conferre eicitas. Di, maiorum umbris tenuem et sine pondere terram, Spirantisque crocos et in urna perpetuum ver, Qui praeceptorem sancti voluere parentis Esse loco! Metuens virgae iam grandis Achilles	210
Cantabat patriis in montibus et cui non tunc Elieeret risum eitharoedi cauda magistri; Sed Rufum atque alios caedit sua quemque iuentus, Rufum, quem totiens Ciceronem Allobroga dixit. Quis gremio Celadi doctique Palaemonis adfert,	215
Quantum grammaticus meruit labor? et tamen ex hoc Quodcumque est—minus est autem quam rhetoris aera— Discipuli custos praemordet acoenonoetus;	

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192. *damnarat Iahn*, alutes *P.* 198. fies *pω*, fiet *P.* 204. Tharsymachi *Ritschl.* 208. spirantes *pω*, spirandis *P.* 217. autem *pω*, *om. P.*

Et qui dispensat, frangit sibi. Cede, Palaemon,	
Et patere inde aliquid deerescere, non aliter quam	220
Institor hibernae tegetis niveique cadurei;	
Dummodo non pereat, mediae quod noctis ab hora	
Sedisti, qua nemo faber, qua nemo sederet	
Qui docet obliquo lanam deducere ferro;	
Dummodo non pereat, totidem olfecisse lucernas,	225
Quot stabant pueri, cum totus decolor esset	
Placeus et haereret nigro fuligo Maroni.	
Rara tamen merces, quae cognitione tribuni	
Non egeat. Sed vos saevas imponite leges,	
Ut praeceptorum verborum regula constet,	230
Ut legat historias, auctores noverit omnes	
Tamquam ungues digitosque suos; ut forte rogatus,	
Dum petit aut thermas aut Phoebi balnea, dicat	
Nutriceum Anthesis, nomen patriamque noverae	
Anchemoli; dicat, quot Aestes vixerit annis,	235
Quot Siculi Phrygibus vini donaverit urnas.	
Exigite, ut mores teneros ceu pollice ducat,	
Ut si quis cera voltum facit; exigite, ut sit .	
Et pater ipsius coetus.	239
“ Haec,” inquit, “ curas, et eum se verterit annus,	242
Accipe victori populus quod postulat aurum.”	

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219. frangat *Ps*, franget *s*, frangit *s*. 229. salvas *P*. 232. ut forte *P*, sit forte *p*. 235. Anchemoli *s*, Archemori *PSω*; annis *P*, annos *ω*. 236. Siculi *valesius*, Siculis *P*, Siculus *ω*. 242. curas et *Pω*, cura sed *vel* cures et *s*. 243. postulaturum *P*.



Atrium.

## SATURA VIII.

STEMMATA quid faciunt? quid prodest, Pontice, longo  
 Sanguine censer, pictos ostendere vultus  
 Maiorum, et stantis in curribus Aemilianos,  
 Et Curios iam dimidios, umerosque minorem  
 Corvinum, et Galbam auriculis nasoque carentem? 5  
 Quis fructus, generis tabula iactare capaci  
 Corvinum, posthac multa contingere virga  
 Fumosos equitum cum dictatore magistros,  
 Si coram Lepidis male vivitur? effigies quo  
 Tot bellatorum, si luditur alea pernox 10  
 Ante Numantinos? si dormire incipis ortu  
 Luciferi, quo signa duces et castra movebant?  
 Cur Allobrogicis et magna gaudeat ara  
 Natus in Herculeo Fabius lare, si cupidus, si

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4-8. *delebat Ribbeck.* 5-6. *delebat Hermann.* 6-8. *delebat Weidner.*  
 7. *om. ω, damnarat Iahn.*

Vanus et Euganea quantumvis mollior agna?	15
Si tenerum attritus Catinensi pumiee lumbum Squalentis tradueit avos, emptorque veneni Frangenda miseram funestat imagine gentem?	
Tota lieet veteres exornent undique eerae Atria, nobilitas sola est atque uniea virtus.	20
Paulus vel Cossus vel Drusus moribus esto; Hos ante effigies maiorum pone tuorum; Praecedant ipsas illi te consule virgas. Prima mihi debes animi bona; sanetus haberi	
Iustitiaeque tenax factis dietisque mereris?	25
Agnoseo procerem: salve, Gaetuliee, seu tu Silanus; quoenumque alio de sanguine, rarus Civis et egregius patriae contingis ovanti. Exelamare libet, populus quod clamat Osiri Invento. Quis enim generosum dixerit hunc, qui	30
Indignus genere et praeclaro nomine tantum Insignis? nanum cuiusdam Atlanta vocamus, Aethiopem Cyenum, pravam extortamque puellam Europen; canibus pigris seabieque vetusta Levibus et siccae lambentibus ora luernae	35
Nomen erit pardus, tigris, leo, si quid adhuc est Quod fremat in terris violentius. Ergo cavebis Et metues, ne tu sis Creticus aut Camerinus. His ego quem monui? tecum est mihi sermo, Rubelli Blande. Tunes alto Drusorum stemmate, tamquam	40
Feceris ipse aliquid, propter quod nobilis esses, Ut te coneiperet, quae sanguine fulget Iuli, Non quae ventoso condueta sub aggere textit. "Vos humiles," inquis, "volgi pars ultima nostri,	

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33. pravam *Ps*, parvam  $\omega$ . 38. sic *Iunius*, si *P*, sis  $\omega$ . 39. quem *p\omega*, quae *P*. 40. Blande *PS\omega*, Plante *Lipsius*; stemmate *P*, sanguine  $\omega$ .

Quorum nemo queat patriam monstrare parentis : 45  
 Ast ego Cecropides."—Vivas et originis huius  
 Gaudia longa feras ! tamen ima plebe Quiritem  
 Facundum invenies ; solet hic defendere causas  
 Nobilis indocti ; veniet de plebe togata  
 Qui iuris nodos et legum aenigmata solvat. 50  
 Hic petit Euphraten iuvenis domitique Batavi  
 Custodes aquilas, armis industrius : at tu  
 Nil nisi Cecropides truncoque simillimus Hermae.  
 Nullo quippe alio vincis discrimine, quam quod  
 Illi marmoreum caput est, tua vivit imago. 55  
 Dic mihi, Teucrorum proles, animalia muta  
 Quis generosa putet, nisi fortia. Nempe volucrem  
 Sic laudamus equum, facili cui plurima palma  
 Fervet et exultat rauco victoria circo.  
 Nobilis hic, quocumque venit de gramine, cuius 60  
 Clara fuga ante alios et primus in aequore pulvis ;  
 Sed venale pecus Coryphaei posteritas et  
 Hirpini, si rara iugo victoria sedit.  
 Nil ibi maiorum respectus, gratia nulla  
 Umbrarum ; dominos pretiis mutare iubentur 65  
 Exiguus, trito ducunt epiraedia collo  
 Segnipedes dignique molam versare nepotes.  
 Ergo, ut miremur te, non tua, primum aliquid da  
 Quod possim titulis incidere praeter honores,  
 Quos illis damus ac dedimus, quibus omnia debes. 70  
 Haec satis ad iuvenem, quem nobis fama superbum  
 Tradit et inflatum plenumque Nerone propinquo ;  
 Rarus enim ferme sensus communis in illa

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49. veniat *P* corr. *p*. 51. hinc *Weidner*. 61. pulvis *pω* *Servius*,  
 cuius *P*. 66. trito *s*, et trito *P*, tritoque *ω* ; ducunt *P* (?), trahunt *ω*.  
 67. nepotes *P*, nepotis *pω*. 68. primum *Pω*, privum *Salmasius*.

Fortuna; sed te censori laude tuorum, Pontice, noluerim sic ut nihil ipse futurae Laudis agas. Miserum est aliorum incumbere famaе, Ne conlapsa ruant subductis tecta columnis. Stratus humi palmes viduas desiderat ulmos. Esto bonus miles, tutor bonus, arbiter idem Integer; ambiguae si quando citabere testis Incertaeque rei, Phalaris licet imperet ut sis Falsus et admoto dietet periuria tauro, Summum crede nefas animam praeferre pudori Et propter vitam vivendi perdere causas.	75
Dignus morte perit, cenet licet ostrea centum Gaurana et Cosmi toto mergatur alieno. Expectata diu tandem provincia cum te Rectorem accipiat, pone irae frena modumque, Pone et avaritiae, miserere inopum sociorum: Ossa vides regum vacuis exucta medullis. Respice quid moneant leges, quid curia mandet, Praemia quanta bonos maneant, quam fulmine iusto Et Capito et Numitor ruerint, damnante senatu, Piratae Cilicum. Sed quid damnatio confert? Praeconem, Chaerippe, tuis circumspice pannis, Cum Pansa eripiat, quidquid tibi Natta reliquit, Iamque tace; furor est post omnia perdere naulum. Non idem gemitus olim neque vulnus erat par Damnorum, sociis florentibus et modo vietis. Plena domus tunc omnis, et ingens stabat acervus Nummorum, Spartana chlamys, conchyliа Coa, Et cum Parrhasii tabulis signisque Myronis Phidiacum vivebat ebur, nec non Polyeliti	80 85 90 95 100

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88. accipiat *P*, accipiet  $\omega$ . 90. regum  $\omega$ , rerum *P*. 97. naulum  $p\omega$ ,  
na + lu *P*, naulon *s*.



Multus ubique labor; rarae sine Mentore mensae.  
 Inde Dolabella atque istinc Antonius, inde 105  
 Sacrilegus Verres referebant navibus altis  
 Occulta spolia et plures de pace triumphos.  
 Nunc sociis iuga pauca boum, grex parvus equarum,  
 Et pater armenti capto eripietur agello,  
 Ipsi deinde Lares, si quod spectabile signum, 110  
 Si quis in aedicula deus unicus; haec etenim sunt  
 Pro summis, nam sunt haec maxima. Despicias tu  
 Forsitan inbellis Rhodios unctamque Corinthon:  
 Despicias merito; quid resinata iuventus  
 Cruraque totius facient tibi levia gentis? 115  
 Horrida vitanda est Hispania, Gallicus axis  
 Illyricumque latus; parce et messoribus illis,  
 Qui saturant urbem eireo scaenaeque vacantem.  
 Quanta autem inde feres tam dirae praemia culpae,  
 Cum tenuis nuper Marius discinxerit Afros? 120  
 Curandum in primis ne magna iniuria fiat  
 Fortibus et miseris. Tollas licet omne quod usquam est  
 Auri atque argenti, sentum gladiumque relinques  
 Et iaculum et galeam: spoliatis arma supersunt.  
 Quod modo proposui, non est sententia; verum est; 125  
 Credite me vobis folium recitare Sibyllae.  
 Si tibi saneta cohors eornitum, si nemo tribunal  
 Vendit acerseecomes, si nullum in coniuge erimen,  
 Nee per conventus et euneta per oppida eurvis  
 Unguibus ire parat nummos raptura Celaeno: 130  
 Tu licet a Pico numeres genus, altaque si te  
 Nomina delectant, omnem Titanida pugnam

105. adque stinc cantonius *P*, atque hinc Antonius  $\omega$ , atque dehinc *Lachmann*. 109. eripietur *p\omega*, eripi . . . *P*, eripiatur *s*. 112. iam coniecit *Buecheler*. 122. usquam  $\omega$ , umquam *P*. 123. relinquo . . . *P*, relinquo *S*. 124. debebat *Lachmann*. 131. tu *PSs*, tum *p*, tunc  $\omega$ .



Inter maiores ipsunque Promethea ponas :  
 De quoeumque voles proavum tibi sumito libro.  
 Quod si praecipitem rapit ambitio atque libido, 135  
 Si frangis virgas sociorum in sanguine, si te  
 Delectant hebetes lasso lieto seures :  
 Incipit ipsorum contra te stare parentum  
 Nobilitas elaramque facem praeferre pudendis.  
 Omne animi vitium tanto conspexit in se 140  
 Crimen habet, quanto maior qui peccat habetur.  
 Quo mihi te solitum falsas signare tabellas  
 In templis, quae fecit avus, statnamque parentis  
 Ante triumphalem? quo, si nocturnus adulter  
 Tempora Santonico velas adoperta cucullo? 145  
 Praeter maiorum cineres atque ossa volueri  
 Carpento rapitur pinguis Lateranus, et ipse,  
 Ipse rotam astringit sufflamine mulio consul,  
 Nocte quidem; sed Luna videt, sed sidera testes  
 Intendunt oculos. Finitum tempus honoris 150  
 Cum fuerit, clara Lateranus luce flagellum  
 Sumet et occursum numquam trepidabit amiei  
 Iam senis, ac virga prior annuet atque maniplos  
 Solvet et infundet iumentis hordea lassis.  
 Interea, dum lanatas robumque iuvenum 155  
 More Numae caedit Iovis ante altaria, iurat  
 Solam Eponam et facies olida ad praesepia pictas.  
 Sed cum pervigiles placet instaurare popinas,  
 Obvius adsiduo Syrophoenix unctus amomo  
 Currit, Idumaeae Syrophoenix ineola portae 160  
 Hospitis adfectu dominum regemque salutat,

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148. sufflamine mulio *S ad florilegium S. Galli grammaticus G. L. K. VI, p. 231*, multo sufflamine *P (immo p) ω*. 155. robum *S florilegium*, torvum *pω*, erasum in *P*, scriptum erat ut videtur robum. 159. unctus *Ps*, udus *pω*. 160. *damnarat Iahn*.

Et cum venali Cyanis succincta lagona.  
 Defensor culpae dicet mihi : “ Fecimus et nos  
 Haec iuvenes.”—Esto ; desisti nempe, nec ultra  
 Fovisti errorem. Breve sit, quod turpiter audes ; 165  
 Quaedam cum prima resceantur crimina barba ;  
 Indulge veniam pueris : Lateranus ad illos  
 Thermarum calices inscriptaque linthea vadit  
 Maturus bello, Armeniae Syriacque tuendis  
 Amnibus et Rheno atque Histro ; praestare Neronem 170  
 Securum valet haec aetas. Mitte Ostia, Caesar,  
 Mitte, sed in magna legatum quaere popina ;  
 Invenies aliquo cum percussore iacentem,  
 Permixtum nautis et furibus ac fugitivis,  
 Inter carnifices et fabros sandapilarum 175  
 Et resupinati cessantia tympana Galli.  
 Acqua ibi libertas, communia pocula, lectus  
 Non alius cuiquam, nec mensa remotior ulli.  
 Quid facias talem sortitus, Pontice, servum ?  
 Nempe in Lucanos aut Tusca ergastula mittas. 180  
 At vos, Troiugenae, vobis ignoscitis et, quae  
 Turpia cerdoni, Volesos Brutumque decebunt.  
 Quid, si numquam adeo foedis adcoque pudendis  
 Utimur exemplis ut non peiora supersint ?  
 Consumptis opibus vocem, Damasippe, locasti 185  
 Sipario, clamiosum ageres ut Phasma Catulli.  
 Lauricolum velox etiam bene Lentulus egit,  
 Iudice me dignus vera cruce. Nec tamen ipsi  
 Ignoscas populo : populi frons durior huius,  
 Qui sedet et spectat trisenrria patriciorum, 190  
 Planipedes audit Fabios, ridere potest qui  
 Mamercorum alapas. Quanti sua funera vendant,

Quid refert? vendunt nullo cogente Nerone,  
 Nec dubitant eelsi praetoris vendere ludis.  
 Finge tamen gladios inde atque hinc pulpita poni, 195  
 Quid satius? mortem sic quisquam exhorruit, ut sit  
 Zelotypus Thymeles, stupidi collega Corinthi?  
 Res haud mira tamen, citharoedo principe, minus  
 Nobilis. Haec ultra quid erit nisi ludus? et illic 200  
 Dedecus urbis habes, nec murmillonis in armis,  
 Nec clipeo Gracchum pugnantem aut falee supina—  
 Damnatur enim tales habitus, et damnatur et odit,  
 Nec galea faciem abscondit:—mouet ecce tridentem  
 Postquam vibrata pendentia retia dextra  
 Nequiquam effudit, nudum ad spectacula vultum 205  
 Erigit, et tota fugit agnoscendus harena.  
 Credamus tunicae, de fauceibus aurea cum se  
 Porrigat et longo iactetur spira galero.  
 Ergo ignominiam graviolem pertulit omni  
 Vulnere cum Graeco iussus pugnare seeutor. 210  
 Libera si dentur populo suffragia, quis tam  
 Perditus ut dubitet Senecam praeferre Neroni,  
 Cuius supplicio non debuit una parari  
 Simia nec serpens unus nec culleus unus?  
 Par Agamemnonidae erimen, sed causa facit rem 215  
 Dissimilem: quippe ille deis auctoribus ultor  
 Patris erat caesi media inter pocula; sed nec  
 Electrae iugulo se polluit aut Spartani  
 Sanguine coniugii, nullis aconita propinquis  
 Miscuit, in scaena numquam cantavit Orestes, 220  
 Troica non scripsit. Quid enim Verginius armis  
 Debuit ulcisci magis, aut cum Vindiae Galba,

194. *delebat Ruperti.* 202. *delebant Ruperti, Heinrich*; et *πω*, sed *P*,  
 sed — abscondit *delebat Hermann.* 204. vibrata *πω*, bibrata *P*, librata  
*s, Maclean.*

Quod Nero tam saeva erudaque tyrannide fecit?  
 Haec opera atque haec sunt generosi principis artes,  
 Gaudentis foedo peregrina ad pulpita cantu 225  
 Prostitui Graiaeque apium meruisse coronae.  
 Maiorum effigies habeant insignia vocis,  
 Ante pedes Domiti longum tu pone Thyestae  
 Syrma vel Antigonae personam vel Melanippae,  
 Et de marmoreo eitharam suspende colosso. 230  
 Quid, Catilina, tuis natalibus atque Cethegi  
 Inveniet quisquam sublimius? arma tamen vos  
 Nocturna et flammis domibus templisque paratis,  
 Ut Bracatorum pueri Senonumque minores,  
 Ausi quod liceat tunica punire molesta. 235  
 Sed vigilat consul vexillaque vestra coerces:  
 Hic novus Arpinas, ignobilis et modo Romae  
 Municipalis eques, galeatum ponit ubique  
 Praesidium attonitis et in omni gente laborat.  
 Tantum igitur muros intra toga contulit illi 240  
 Nominis ac tituli, quantum non Leucade, quantum  
 Thessaliae campis Octavius abstulit udo  
 Caedibus adsiduis gladio; sed Roma parentem,  
 Roma patrem patriae Ciceronem libera dixit.  
 Arpinas alius Volseorum in monte solebat 245  
 Poscere mercedes, alieno lassus aratro;  
 Nodosam post haec frangebatur vertice vitem,  
 Si lentus pigra muniret castra dolabra.  
 Hic tamen et Cimbros et summa pericula rerum  
 Excipit, et solus trepidantem protegit urbem; 250  
 Atque ideo, postquam ad Cimbros stragemque volabant,

223. quod *Madvig*, quid *Pω*. 226. Graiaeque *pω*, grataeque *P*. 229.  
 seu *Iahn*, aut *Hermann* ante personam; *Buecheler* vel post p. addidit.  
 239. gente *pω*, monte et ponte *S*, erasum in *P*, inermi mente *Weidner*.  
 241. non *pω*, in *P*, vix *Hermann*, unda *Weidner*.

- Qui numquam attigerant maiora cadavera corvi,  
Nobilis ornatur lauru collega secunda.  
Plebeiae Deciorum animae, plebeia fuerunt  
Nomina; pro totis legionibus hi tamen et pro 255  
Omnibus auxiliis atque omni pube Latina  
Sufficiunt dis infernis terraeque parenti;  
Pluris enim Decii, quam quae servantur ab illis.  
Ancilla natus trabeam et diadema Quirini  
Et fascēs meruit, regum ultimus ille bonorum: 260  
Proditā laxabant portarum claustra tyrannis  
Exulibus iuvenes ipsius consulis et quos  
Magnum aliquid dubia pro libertate deceret,  
Quod miraretur cum Coelite Mucius et quae  
Imperii fines Tiberinum virgo natavit. 265  
Oeculta ad patres produxit crimina servus,  
Matronis lugendus; at illos verbera iustis  
Adficiunt poenis et legum prima securis.  
Malo pater tibi sit Thersites, dummodo tu sis  
Aeacidae similis Vulcanique arma capessas, 270  
Quam te Thersitae similem producat Achilles.  
Et tamen, ut longe repetas longēque revolvas  
Nomen, ab infami gentem deducis asylo;  
Maiorum primus, quisquis fuit ille, tuorum  
Aut pastor fuit aut illud quod dicere nolo. 275





The Roman circus.

SATURA X.

OMNIBUS in terris, quae sunt a Gadibus usque  
 Auroram et Gangem, pauci dinoscere possunt  
 Vera bona atque illis multum diversa, remota  
 Erroris nebula. Quid enim ratione timemus  
 Aut cupimus? quid tam dextro pede concipis ut te 5  
 Conatus non paeniteat votique peracti?  
 Evertere domos totas optantibus ipsis  
 Di faciles; nocitura toga, nocitura petuntur  
 Militia; torrens dicendi copia multis  
 Et sua mortifera est facundia; viribus ille 10  
 Confisus periit admirandisque lacertis.  
 Sed plures nimia congesta pecunia cura  
 Strangulat et cuncta exuperans patrimonia census,  
 Quanto delphinis ballaena Britannica maior.  
 Temporibus diris igitur iussuque Neronis 15  
 Longinum et magnos Senecae praedivitis hortos  
 Clausit et egregias Lateranorum obsidet aedes  
 Tota cohors: rarus venit in cenacula miles.  
 Pauca licet portes argenti vascula puri,  
 Nocte iter ingressus gladium contumque timebis 20



Et motae ad lunam trepidabis harundinis umbram :

Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator.

Prima fere vota et eunctis notissima templis

Divitiae, crescant ut opes, ut maxima toto

Nostra sit arca foro. Sed nulla aconita bibuntur 25

Fictilibus; tune illa time, cum pocula sumes

Gemmata et lato Setinum ardebit in auro.

Iamne igitur laudas, quod de sapientibus alter

Ridebat, quotiens de limine moverat unum

Protuleratque pedem, flebat contrarius auctor? 30

Sed facilis cuivis rigidi censura eachinni :

Mirandum est, unde ille oculis suffecerit umor.

Perpetuo risu pulmonem agitare solebat

Democritus, quamquam non essent urbibus illis

Praetextae, trabeae, fascēs, lectica, tribunal. 35

Quid, si vidisset praectorem curribus altis

Extantem et medii sublimem pulvere eirci

In tunica Iovis et pietae Sarrana ferentem

Ex umeris anlaea togae magnaeque coronae

Tantum orbem, quanto cervix non sufficit ulla? 40

Quippe tenet sudans hanc publicus et, sibi consul

Ne placeat, curru servus portatur eodem.

Da nunc et voluerem, sceptro quae surgit eburno,

Illine cornicines, hinc praecedentia longi

Agminis officia et niveos ad frena Quirites, 45

Defossa in loculos quos sportula fecit amicos.

Tum quoque materiam risus invenit ad omnis

Occursus hominum, cuius prudentia monstrat

Summos posse viros et magna exempla duros

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21. umbram  $\omega$ , umbras  $s$ , umbra  $P$ . 30. auctor  $Ps$ , alter  $\omega$ . 31. cuivis  $p\omega$ , cuius  $P$ . 35. praetexta et trabeae  $P$ , praetexta trabeae *florilegium*  $S. Galli$ , praetexta et trabeae  $p$ . 46. loculos  $P$ , loculis  $\omega$ .



Vervecum in patria crassoque sub aere nasci. 50  
 Ridebat curas, nec non et gaudia vulgi,  
 Interdum et lacrimas, cum Fortunae ipse minaci  
 Mandaret laqueum mediumque ostenderet unguem.  
 Ergo supervacua aut vel perniciosa petuntur,  
 Propter quae fas est genua incerare deorum. 55  
 Quosdam praecipitat subiecta potentia magnae  
 Invidiae; mergit longa atque insignis honorum  
 Pagina. Descendunt statuae restemque sequuntur,  
 Ipsas deinde rotas bigarum incompacta securis  
 Caedit et inmeritis franguntur crura caballis: 60  
 Iam strident ignes, iam follibus atque caminis  
 Ardet adoratum populo caput et crepat ingens  
 Seianus; deinde ex facie toto orbe secunda  
 Fiunt urceoli, pelves, sartago, matellae.  
 Pone domi laurus, duc in Capitolia magnum 65  
 Cretatumque bovem: Seianus ducitur unco  
 Spectandus; gaudent omnes: "Quae labra, quis illi  
 Vultus erat! numquam, si quid mihi credis, amavi  
 Hunc hominem! sed quo cecidit sub crimine? quisnam  
 Delator? quibus indicibus, quo teste probavit?" 70  
 "Nil horum: verbosa et grandis epistula venit  
 A Capreis."—"Bene habet; nil plus interrogo."—Sed quid  
 Turba Remi? Sequitur Fortunam ut semper et odit  
 Damuatos; idem populus, si Nortia Tusco  
 Favisset, si oppressa foret secura senectus 75  
 Principis, hac ipsa Seianum diceret hora  
 Augustum. Iam pridem, ex quo suffragia nulli  
 Vendimus, effudit curas; nam qui dabat olim  
 Imperium, fascas, legiones, omnia, nunc se

54. aut  $P\omega$ , vel *Doederlein*, ut *Munro*, aut ne p. petantur *Lachmann*,  
 quae *Buecheler*. 64. matellae  $P$ , patellae  $s$ . 70. indicibus  $P\omega$ , indiciis  $s$ .

Continet atque duas tantum res anxius optat, Panem et circenses.—“ Perituros audio multos.”	80
“ Nil dubium, magna est fornacula; pallidulus mi Bruttidius meus ad Martis fuit obuius aram.”	
“ Quam timeo victus ne poenas exigat Aiax Ut male defeusus! curramus praecipites et, Dum iacet in ripa, calcemus Caesaris hostem. Sed videant servi, ne quis neget et pavidum in ius Cervicē obstricta dominum trahat.”—Hi sermones Tunc de Seiano, secreta haec murmura vulgi. Visne salutare sicut Seianus? habere	85
Tantundem atque illi summas donare curules, Illum exercitibus praepone? tutor haberi Principis augusta Caprearum in rupe sedentis Cum grege Chaldaeo? vis certe pila, cohortes, Egregios equites et castra domestica? quidni	90
Haec cupias? et qui nolunt occidere quemquam, Posse volunt. Sed quae praelara et prospera tanti Ut rebus laetis par sit mensura malorum? Huius, qui trahitur, praetextam sumere mavis, An Fidenarum Gabiorumque esse potestas	95
Et de mensura ius dicere, vasa minora Frangere pannosus vacuis aedilis Ulubris? Ergo quid optandum foret, ignorasse fateris Seianum; nam qui nimios optabat honores Et nimias posebat opes, numerosa parabat	100
Excelsae turris tabulata, unde altior esset Causus et impulsae praeceps immane ruinae. Quid Crassos, quid Pompeios evertit, et illum, Ad sua qui domitos deduxit flagra Quirites?	105
Summus nempe locus nulla non arte petitus,	110



Auriga.

Magnaque numinibus vota exaudita malignis.  
 Ad generum Cereris sine caede ac vulnere pauci  
 Descendunt reges et sicca morte tyranni. ~~///~~  
 Eloquium aut famam Demosthenis aut Ciceronis  
 Incipit optare et totis quinquatribus optat, 115  
 Quisquis adhuc uno parcam colit asse Minervam,  
 Quem sequitur custos angustae veruula capsae.  
 Eloquio sed uterque perit orator; utrumque  
 Largus et exundans leto dedit ingenii fons.  
 Ingenio manus est et cervix caca; nec unquam 120  
 Sanguine caudidici maduerunt rostra pusilli.  
 "O fortunatam natam me consule Romam!"—  
 Antoni gladios potuit contemnere, si sic  
 Omnia dixisset. Ridenda poemata malo,  
 Quam te conspicuae, divina Philippica, famae, 125  
 Volveris a prima quae proxima. Saevus et illum  
 Exitus eripuit, quem mirabantur Athenae  
 Torrentem et pleni moderantem frena theatri.  
 Dis ille adversis genitus fatoque sinistro,  
 Quem pater ardentis massae fuligine lippus 130  
 A carbone et forcipibus gladiosque parante  
 Incude et luteo Vulcano ad rhetora misit.  
 Bellorum exuviae, truncis adfixa tropaeis  
 Lorica et fracta de casside buccula pendens  
 Et curtum temone iugum victaeque triremis 135  
 Aplustre et summo tristis captivus in arcu  
 Humanis maiora bonis creduntur. Ad hoc se  
 Romanus Graiusque et barbarus induperator  
 Erexit: causas discriminis atque laboris  
 Inde habuit. Tanto maior famae sitis est, quam 140  
 Virtutis. Quis enim virtutem amplectitur ipsam,

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114. aut famam *P*, ac famam *pw*. 116. parcam *P*, partam *pw*.

Praemia si tollas? patriam tamen obruit olim  
 Gloria paucorum et laudis titulique cupido  
 Haesuri saxis cinerum custodibus, ad quae  
 Discutienda valent sterilis mala robora fieri, 145  
 Quandoquidem data sunt ipsis quoque fata sepuleris.  
 Expende Hannibalem: quot libras in duce summo  
 Invenies? hic est, quem non capit Africa Mauro  
 Percussa Oceano Niloque admota tepenti,  
 Rursus ad Aethiopum populos altosque elephantos. 150  
 Additur imperiis Hispania, Pyrenaeum  
 Transilit; opposuit natura Alpemque nivemque:  
 Diducit scopulos et montem rumpit aecto.  
 Iam tenet Italiam; tamen ultra pergere tendit:  
 "Actum," inquit, "nihil est, nisi Poeno milite portas 155  
 Frangimus et media vexillum pono Subura."  
 O qualis facies et quali digna tabella,  
 Cum Gaetula ducem portaret belua luseum!  
 Exitus ergo quis est? O gloria! vincitur idem  
 Nempe et in exilium praeceps fugit atque ibi magnus 160  
 Mirandusque eliens sedet ad praetoria regis,  
 Donec Bithyno libeat vigilare tyranno.  
 Finem animae, quae res humanas miseuit olim,  
 Non gladii, non saxa dabunt, nec tela, sed ille  
 Cannarum vindex et tanti sanguinis ultor 165  
 Anulus. I demens et saevas curre per Alpes,  
 Ut pueris placeas et declamatio fias!  
 Unus Pellaeo iuveni non sufficit orbis;  
 Aestuat infelix angusto limite mundi,  
 Ut Gyari clausus scopulis parvaque Seripho: 170  
 Cum tamen a figulis munitam intraverit urbem,  
 Sarcophago contentus erit. Mors sola fatetur

Quantula sint hominum corpuscula. Creditur olim  
 Velificatus Athos et quidquid Graecia mendax  
 Audet in historia, constratum classibus isdem 175  
 Suppositumque rotis solidum mare; credimus altos  
 Defecisse amnes epotaque flumina Medo  
 Prudente, et madidis cantat quae Sostratus alis.  
 Ille tamen qualis rediit Salamine relicta,  
 In Corum atque Eurum solitus saevire flagellis 180  
 Barbarus, Aeolio numquam hoc in carcere passos,  
 Ipsum conpedibus qui vinxerat Ennosigaeum?  
 Mitius id sane, quod non et stigmatum dignum  
 Credidit. Huic quisquam vellet servire deorum!  
 Sed qualis rediit? nempe una nave, cruentis 185  
 Fluetibus ac tarda per densa cadavera prora.  
 Has totiens optata exegit gloria poenas!  
 “Da spatium vitae, multos da, Iuppiter, annos!”  
 Hoc recto vultu, solum hoc et pallidus optas.  
 Sed quam continuis et quantis longa senectus 190  
 Plena malis! deformem et taetrum ante omnia vultum  
 Dissimilemque sui, deformem, pro cute pellem  
 Pendentisque genas et talis aspice rugas,  
 Quales, umbriferos ubi pandit Thabraea saltus,  
 In vetula scalpit iam mater simia bucea. 195  
 Plurima sunt iuvenum discrimina; pulchrior ille  
 Hoc, atque ille alio, multum hic robustior illo:  
 Una senum facies, cum voce trementia membra  
 Et iam leve caput madidique infantia nasi,  
 Frangendus misero gingiva panis inermi. 200  
 Usque adeo gravis uxori natisque sibi,  
 Ut captatori moveat fastidia Cosso.

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175. constratum  $\rho\omega$ , contractum *P.* 189. *delebat Heinrich*, hoc recto  $\omega$ , hoc alto recto *P.* 197. ille *om. P.*



Non eadem vini atque cibi, torpente palato, Gaudia.	204
Aspice partis	209
Nunc damnum alterius; nam quae cantante voluptas, Sit licet eximius, citharocdo sive Seleuco, Et quibus aurata mos est fulgere lacerna? Quid refert magni sedeat qua parte theatri, Qui vix cornicines exaudiet atque tubarum Concentus? clamore opus est, ut sentiat auris, Quem dicat venisse puer, quot nuntiet horas. Praeterea minimus gelido iam in corpore sanguis Febre calet sola: circumssilit agmine facto Morborum omne genus; quorum si nomina quaeras, Percurram citius quot villas possideat nunc, Quo tondente gravis iuveni mihi barba sonabat. Ille umero, hic lumbis, hic coxa debilis; ambos Perdidit ille oculos et luscis invidet; huius Pallida labra cibum accipiunt digitis alienis, Ipsē ad conspectum cenae diducere rictum Suctus hiat tantum, ccu pullus hirundinis, ad quem Ore volat pleno mater ieiuna. Sed omni Membrorum damno maior dementia, quae nec Nomina servorum nec vultum agnoscit amici, Cum quo praeterita cenavit nocte, nec illos, Quos genuit, quos eduxit. Nam codice saevo Heredes vetat esse suos, bona tota feruntur Ad Phialen. Ut vigeant sensus animi, ducenda tamen sunt Funera natorum, rogos aspiciendus amatae Coniugis et fratris plenaque sororibus urnae.	210 215 219 225 230 235 238 240

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211. sive Seleuco *P*, sitve Seleucus  $\omega$ . 217. in *om.* s. 232. mater ieiuna  $p\omega$ , materiae luna *P*. 240. sunt  $p\omega$ , sint *P*.



Haec data poena diu viventibus, ut renovata  
 Semper clade domus multis in luctibus inque  
 Perpetuo maerore et nigra veste senescant. 245  
 Rex Pylius, magno si quidquam credis Homero,  
 Exemplum vitae fuit a cornice secundae.  
 Felix nimirum, qui tot per saecula mortem  
 Distulit atque suos iam dextra computat annos,  
 Quique novum totiens mustum bibit. Oro, parumper 250  
 Attendas, quantum de legibus ipse queratur  
 Fatorum et nimio de stamine, cum videt acris  
 Antilochi barbam ardentem, cum quaerit ab omni  
 Quisquis adest socius, cur haec in tempora duret,  
 Quod facinus dignum tam longo admiserit aëvo. 255  
 Haec eadem Peleus, raptum cum luget Achillem,  
 Atque alius, cui fas Ithacum lugere natantem.  
 Incolumi Troia Priamus venisset ad umbras  
 Assaraci magnis sollemnibus, Hectore funus  
 Portante ac reliquis fratrum cervicibus inter 260  
 Iliadum lacrimas, ut primos edere planctus  
 Cassandra inciperet scissaque Polyxena palla,  
 Si foret exstinctus diverso tempore, quo non  
 Coeperat audaces Paris aedificare carinas.  
 Longa dies igitur quid contulit? omnia vidit 265  
 Eversa et flammis Asiam ferroque cadentem.  
 Tunc miles tremulus posita tulit arma tiara  
 Et ruit ante aram summi Iovis, ut vetulus bos,  
 Qui domini cultris tenue et miserabile collum  
 Praebet, ab ingrato iam fastiditus aratro. 270  
 Exitus ille utcumque hominis, sed torva canino  
 Latravit rictu, quae post hunc vixerat, uxor.

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243. viventibus *Pω*, viventi est *Weidner*. 245. senescant *pω*, senescat *P*. 259. magni *P*. 263. quo non *P*, quo iam *ω*.

Festino ad nostros et regem transeo Ponti Et Croesum, quem vox iusti facunda Solonis Respicere ad longae iussit spatia ultima vitae.	275
Exilium et carcer Minturnarumque paludes Et mendicatus victa Carthagine panis Hinc causas habuere. Quid illo cive tulisset Natura in terris, quid Roma beatius umquam,	280
Si circumducto captivorum agmine et omni Bellorum pompa animam exhalasset opimam, Cum de Teutonico vellet descendere curru? Provida Pompcio dederat Campania febres Optandas, sed multae urbes et publica vota Vicerunt; igitur fortuna ipsius et urbis	285
Servatum victo capat abstulit. Hoc cruciatu Lentulus, hac poena caruit ceciditque Cethegus Integer, et iacuit Catilina cadavere toto.	288
“ Nil ergo optabunt homines? ”—Si consilium vis,	346
Permites ipsis expendere numinibus quid Conveniat nobis rebusque sit utile nostris. Nam pro iucundis aptissima quaeque dabunt di. Carior est illis homo, quam sibi. Nos animorum	350
Impulsu et caeca magnaue cupidine ducti Coniugium petimus partumque uxoris; at illis Notum qui pueri qualisque futura sit uxor. Ut tamen et poscas aliquid voveasque sacellis	355
Exta et candiduli divina tomacula porci, Orandum est ut sit mens sana in corpore sano. Fortem posce animum, mortis terrore carentem, Qui spatium vitae extremum inter munera ponat Naturae, qui ferre queat quoscumque labores, Nesciat irasci, cupiat nihil et potiores	360

Hereulis aerumnas credat saevosque labores  
 Et Venere et cenis et pluma Sardanapalli.  
 Monstro quod ipse tibi possis dare; semita certe  
 Tranquillae per virtutem patet unica vitae.  
 Nullum numen habes, si sit prudentia; nos te  
 Nos facimus, Fortuna, deam caeloque locamus.

365

365. habes  $P\omega$ , abest  $p$ .





Reading from Homer.

## SATURA XI.

ATTICUS eximie si cenat, lautus habetur ;  
 Si Rutilus, demens. Quid enim maiore cachinno  
 Excepitur vulgi, quam pauper Apieius? omnes  
 Convictus, thermae, stationes, omne theatrum  
 De Rutilo. Nam dum valida ac iuvenalia membra 5  
 Sufficiunt galeae, dumque ardet sanguine, fertur,  
 Non cogente quidem, sed nec prohibente tribuno,  
 Scripturus leges et regia verba lanistae.  
 Multos porro vides, quos saepe elusus ad ipsum  
 Creditor introitum solet expectare maecelli, 10  
 Et quibus in solo vivendi causa palato est.  
 Egregius cenat meliusque miserrimus horum  
 Et cito casurus iam perlucente ruina.  
 Interea gustus elementa per omnia quaerunt,  
 Numquam animo pretiis opstantibus; interius si 15  
 Attendas, magis illa iuvant, quae pluris ementur.

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3. omnis *P* *rasa* i. 6. ardet *Guietus*, ardenti *P*, ardens *po*, ardent *Barthius*. 16. ementur *P*, emuntur *po*.

Ergo haud difficile est perituram arcessere summam,  
 Lancibus oppositis vel matris imagine fracta,  
 Et quadringentis nummis condire gulosum  
 Fictile: sic veniunt ad miscellanea ludi. 20  
 Refert ergo, quis haec eadem paret: in Rutilo nam  
 Luxuria est, in Ventidio laudabile nomen  
 Sumit et a censu famam trahit. Illum ego iure  
 Despiciam, qui seit quanto sublimior Atlas  
 Omnibus in Libya sit montibus, hic tamen idem 25  
 Ignoret quantum ferrata distet ab arca  
 Sacculus. E caelo descendit γῶθι σεαυτόν,  
 Figendum et memori tractandum pectore, sive  
 Coniugium quaeras vel sacri in parte senatus  
 Esse velis; neque enim loricae poscit Achillis 30  
 Thersites, in qua se traducebat Ulixes;  
 Ancipitem seu tu magno discrimine causam  
 Protegere adfectas, te consule, dic tibi qui sis,  
 Orator vehemens, an Curtius et Matho buccae.  
 Noscenda est mensura sui spectandaque rebus 35  
 In summis minimisque, etiam cum piscis emetur;  
 Ne nullum cupias, cum sit tibi gobio tantum  
 In oculis. Quis enim te deficiente crumina  
 Et crescente gula manet exitus, aere paterno  
 Ac rebus mersis in ventrem, faenoris atque 40  
 Argenti gravis et pecorum agrorumquē capacem?  
 Talibus a dominis post euncta novissimus exit  
 Anulus, et digito mendicat Pollio nudo.  
 Non praematuri cineres nec funus acerbum  
 Luxuriae, sed morte magis metuenda senectus. 45  
 Hi plerumque gradus: conducta pecunia Romae  
 Et coram dominis consumitur; inde ubi paulum

35. suis *P.* 38. c . . . ina *P.*, crumena *ρω*, culina *s.*

Nescio quid superest et pallet faenoris auctor,  
 Qui vertere solum, Baias et ad ostrea currunt.  
 Cedere namque foro iam non est deterius quam 50  
 Esquilias a ferventi migrare Subura.  
 Ille dolor solus patriam fugientibus, illa  
 Maestitia est, caruisse anno circensibus uno.  
 Sanguinis in facie non haeret gutta; morantur  
 Pauci ridiculum effugientem ex urbe pudorem. 55  
 Experiere hodie, numquid puleherrima dictu,  
 Persice, non praestem vita vel moribus et re,  
 Si laudem siliquas occultus ganeo, pultes  
 Coram aliis dietem puero, sed in aure placentas.  
 Nam cum sis conviva mihi promissus, habebis 60  
 Evandrum, venies Tiryntius aut minor illo  
 Hospes, et ipse tamen contingens sanguine caelum:  
 Alter aquis, alter flammis ad sidera missus.  
 Fereula nunc audi nullis ornata macellis.  
 De Tibertino veniet pinguissimus agro 65  
 Haedulus et toto grege mollior, inscius herbae,  
 Necdum ausus virgas humilis mordere salieti,  
 Qui plus lactis habet quam sanguinis, et montani  
 Asparagi, posito quos legit vilica fuso;  
 Grandia praeterea tortoque calentia faeno 70  
 Ova adsunt ipsis cum matribus, et servatae  
 Parte anni, quales fuerant in vitibus, uvae,  
 Signinum Syriumque pirum, de corbibus isdem  
 Aemula Picenis et odoris mala recentis,  
 Nec metuenda tibi, siccatum frigore postquam 75  
 Autumnum et crudi posuere pericula senci.  
 Haec olim nostri iam luxuriosa senatus

55. effugientem *Pω*, et fugientem *s Priscian.* 57. vel *pω*, . . . *P*, nec  
*s.* 58. si *P*, sed *pω*. 63. missis *P*.



Cena fuit: Curius, parvo quae legerat horto,  
 Ipse focus brevibus ponebat holuscula, quae nunc  
 Squalidus in magna fastidit compede fossor, 80  
 Qui meminit, calidae sapiat quid vulva popinae.  
 Sicci terga suis, rara pendentia crate,  
 Moris erat quondam festis servare diebus  
 Et natalicium cognatis ponere lardum,  
 Accedente nova, si quam dabat hostia, carne. 85  
 Cognatorum aliquis, titulo ter consulis atque  
 Castrorum imperiis et dictatoris honore  
 Functus, ad has epulas solito maturius ibat,  
 Erectum domito referens a monte ligonem.  
 Cum tremcent autem Fabios durumque Catonem 90  
 Et Scauros et Fabricium, postremo severos  
 Censoris mores etiam collega timeret,  
 Nemo inter curas et seria duxit habendam,  
 Qualis in Oceano fluctu testudo nataret,  
 Clarum Troiugenis factura et nobile fulcrum; 95  
 Sed nudo latere et parvis frons aerea lectis  
 Vile coronati caput ostendebat aselli,  
 Ad quod lascivi ludebant ruris alumni.  
 Tales ergo cibi, qualis domus atque supellex.  
 Tunc rudis et Graias mirari nescius artes 100  
 Urbibus eversis praedarum in parte reperta  
 Magnorum artificum frangebat pocula miles,  
 Ut phaleris gauderet equus caelataque cassis  
 Romulcae simulacra ferac mansuescere iussae  
 Imperii fato, geminos sub rupe Quirinos, 105  
 Ae nudam effigiem elipco venientis et hasta

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81. sapiat quid *pω*, sapiat qui *P*. 91. Fabricium *P*, Fabricios *ω*,  
 postremo *P*, rigidique *ω*. 93. habendam *P*, habendum *pω*. 94. oceano  
*s*, oceana *P*, oceani *pω*. 99. *delebat Heinrich*. 100. rudis *pω*, ruris *P*.



Pendentisque dei perituro ostenderet hosti.  
 Ponebant igitur Tusco farrata catino;  
 Argenti quod erat, solis fulgebat in armis.  
 Omnia tunc, quibus invidetas, si lividulus sis. 110  
 Templorum quoque maiestas praesentior et vox  
 Nocte fere media mediamque audita per urbem,  
 Litore ab Oceani Gallis venientibus et dis  
 Officium vatis peragentibus; his monuit nos,  
 Hanc rebus Latiis curam praestare solebat 115  
 Fictilis et nullo violatus Iuppiter auro.  
 Illa domi natas nostraque ex arbore mensas  
 Tempora viderunt; hos lignum stabat ad usus,  
 Annosam si forte nucem deiecerat Eurus. 120  
 At nunc divitibus cenandi nulla voluptas,  
 Nil rhombus, nil damma sapit, putere videntur  
 Unguenta atque rosae, latos nisi sustinet orbes  
 Grande ebur et magno sublimis pardus hiatu,  
 Dentibus ex illis, quos mittit porta Syenes  
 Et Mauri celeres et Mauro obscurior Indus, 125  
 Et quos deposuit Nabataeo belua saltu,  
 Iam nimios capitique graves. Hinc surgit orexis,  
 Hinc stomacho vires; nam pes argenteus illis,  
 Anulus in digito quod ferreus. Ergo superbum  
 Convivam cavco, qui me sibi comparet et res 130  
 Despiciat exiguas. Adeo nulla uncia nobis  
 Est eboris, nec tessellae, nec calculus ex hac  
 Materia quin ipsa manubria cultellorum  
 Ossea; non tamen his ulla umquam obsonia fiunt  
 Rancidula, aut ideo peior gallina seccatur. 135  
 Sed nec structor erit, cui cedere debeat omnis

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109. *om.* s. 110. tunc in quibus *P* *rasa* in. 118. hos  $\omega$ , hoc *P*.  
 130. comparet *PS*, comparat  $\omega$ . 136. cedere *p* $\omega$ , credere *P*.

Pergula, discipulus Trypheri doctoris, apud quem Sumine cum magno lepus atque aper et pygargus Et Seythicae volueres et phoenicopterus ingens Et Gaetulus oryx hebeti lautissima ferro	140
Caeditur et tota sonat ulmea cena Subura. Nee frustum capreae subducere nee latus Afrae Novit avis noster, tirunculus ae rudis omni Tempore et exiguae furtis inbutus ofellae.	
Plebeios ealices et paucis assibus emptos	145
Porriget ineultus puer atque a frigore tutus; Non Phryx aut Lyeius, non a mangone petitus Quisquam erit: in magno enim posees, posee Latine. Idem habitus ennetis, tonsi rectique capilli	
Atque hodie tantum propter convivia pexi.	150
Pastoris duri hic est filius, ille bubulei. Suspirat longo non visam tempore matrem, Et easulam et notos tristis desiderat haedos, Ingenui vultus puer ingenuique pudoris,	
Quales esse deceet, quos ardens purpura vestit.	155
Hic tibi vina dabit diffusa in montibus illis,	159
A quibus ipse venit, quorum sub vertice lusit;	160
Namque una atque eadem est vini patria atque ministri.	161
Nostra dabunt alios hodie convivia ludos:	179
Conditor Iliados cantabitur atque Maronis	180
Altisoni dubiam faciientia carmina palmam. Quid refert, tales versus qua voce legantur? Sed nunc dilatis averte negotia curis Et gratam requiem dona tibi: quando licebat Per totum cessare diem? non faenoris ulla	
	185

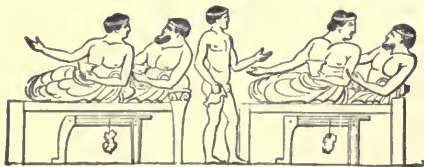
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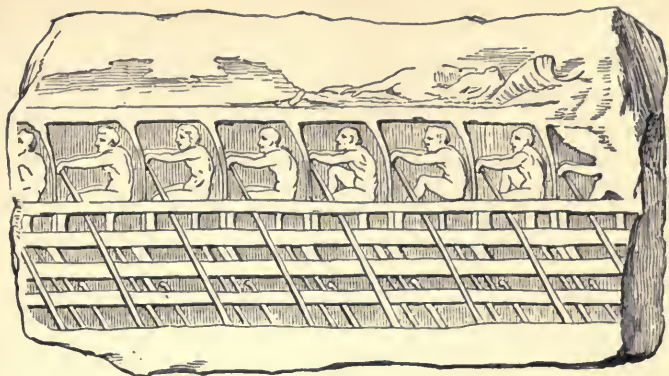
142. capreae  $p\omega S$ , caprae  $P$ . 147. non — magno *delebat* *Guietus*.  
148. in magno  $PSs$ , et magno  $\omega$ . 161. *delebat* *Markland*. 180. condi-  
tor  $p\omega$ , condi . . . tur  $P$ , conducitur  $S$ . 184. licebit  $p\omega$ , licebat  $P$ .

Mentio.	186
Protinus ante meum quidquid dolet exue limen ;	190
Pone domum et servos et quidquid frangitur illis	
Aut perit ; ingratos ante omnia pone sodales.	
Interea Megalesiaeae spectacula mappae,	
Idaeum sollemne, eolunt, similisque triumpho	
Praeda caballorum praetor sedet ae, mihi pace	195
Immensae nimiaeque licet si dicere plebis,	
Totam hodie Romam eireus eapit et fragor aurem	
Percutit, eventum viridis quo colligo panni ;	
Nam si deficeret, maestam attonitamque videres	
Hane urbem, veluti Cannarum in pulvere victis	200
Consulibus. Speetent iuvenes, quos elamor et audax	
Sponsio, quos cultae decet adsedisse puellae ;	
Nostra bibat vernum eontraeta eutieula solem	
Effugiatque togam. Iam nune in balnea salva	
Fronte lieet vadas, quamquam solida hora supersit	205
Ad sextam. Faecere hoc non possis quinque diebus	
Continuis, quia sunt talis quoque taedia vitae	
Magna ; voluptates eom mendat rarior usus.	

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208. rarior *p*ω, parior *P*.





Bas-relief : Rowers in an Attic trireme.

## SATURA XII.

NATALI, Corvine, die mihi dulcior hacc lux,  
 Qua festus promissa deis animalia caespes  
 Expectat. Niveam reginae ducimus agnam ;  
 Par vellus dabitur pugnanti Gorgone Maura ;  
 Sed procul extensum petulans quatit hostia funem 5  
 Tarpeio servata Iovi frontemque coruscat ;  
 Quippe ferox vitulus, templis maturus et arae  
 Spargendusque mero, quem iam pudet ubera matris  
 Ducere, qui vexat nascenti robora cornu.  
 Si res ampla domi similisque affectibus esset, 10  
 Pinguior Hispulla traheretur taurus et ipsa  
 Mole piger, nec finitima nutritus in herba,  
 Laeta sed ostendens Clitumni pascua sanguis  
 Iret et a grandi cervix ferienda ministro,  
 Ob reditum trepidantis adhuc horrendaque passi 15  
 Nuper et incolumem sese mirantis amici.  
 Nam praeter pelagi casus et fulminis ictus

Evasit. Densae caelum abscondere tenebrae  
 Nube una, subitusque antemnas inpulit ignis,  
 Cum se quisque illo percussum crederet, et mox 20  
 Attonitus nullum conferri posse putaret  
 Naufragium velis ardentibus. Omnia fiunt  
 Talia, tam graviter, si quando poetica surgit  
 Tempestat. Genus ecce aliud discriminis; audi  
 Et miserere iterum, quamquam sint cetera sortis 25  
 Eiusdem, pars dira quidem, sed eognita multis  
 Et quam votiva testantur fana tabella  
 Plurima; pictores quis neseit ab Iside pasei?  
 Accidit et nostro similis fortuna Catullo.  
 Cum plenus fluetu medius foret alveus, et iam 30  
 Alternum puppis latus evertentibus undis,  
 Arbori incertae nullam prudentia eani  
 Rectoris conferret opem, decidere iactu  
 Coepit cum ventis. 34  
 "Fundite, quae mea sunt," dicebat, "cuncta," Catullus, 37  
 Praecipitare volens etiam puleherrima, vestem  
 Purpuream, teneris quoque Maecenatibus aptam,  
 Atque alias, quarum generosi graminis ipsum 40  
 Infeicit natura pecus, sed et egregius fons  
 Viribus oeeultis et Baeticus adiuvat aer.  
 Ille nec argentum dubitabat mittere, lanees  
 Parthenio faetas, urnae cratera capaceem  
 Et dignum sitiante Pholo vel coniuge Fusci; 45  
 Adde et bascaudas et mille esearia, multum  
 Caelati, biberat quo callidus emptor Olynthi.  
 Sed quis nunc alius, qua mundi parte quis audet

23. si  $P\omega$ , quam *Schurzfleisch*. 29. *damnarat Iahn*. 32. arbori  
*Lachmann*, arboris  $P\omega$ , aequoris (incerti) *Jacobs*, arbitrio incerto *Bezzen-*  
*berger*, arboris — nutu et ( $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{S}$ ) non ferret *Weidner*. 47. quo  $p\omega$ , quod  $P$ ;  
 callidus  $s$ , pallidus  $P$ .

Argento praeferre caput rebusque salutem?  
 Non propter vitam faciunt patrimonia quidam, 50  
 Sed vitio caeci propter patrimonia vivunt.  
 Iactatur rerum utilium pars maxima, sed nec  
 Damna levant; tunc adversis urgentibus illuc  
 Reccidit ut malum ferro summitteret, ac se  
 Explicat angustum: discriminis ultima, quando 55  
 Praesidia adferimus navem factura minorem.  
 I nunc et ventis animam committe, dolato  
 Confisus ligno, digitis a morte remotus  
 Quattuor aut septem, si sit latissima taeda;  
 Mox cum reticulis et pane et ventre lagonae 60  
 Aspice sumendas in tempestate secures.  
 Sed postquam iacuit planum mare, tempora postquam  
 Prospera vectoris fatumque valentius Euro  
 Et pelago, postquam Parcae meliora benigna  
 Pensa manu ducunt hilares et staminis albi 65  
 Lanificae, modica nec multum fortior aura  
 Ventus adest, inopi miserabilis arte cucurrit  
 Vestibus extentis et, quod superaverat unum,  
 Velo prora suo. Iam deficientibus Austris  
 Spes vitae cum sole redit; tunc gratus Iulo 70  
 Atque, novercali sedes praelata Lavino,  
 Conspicitur sublimis apex, cui candida nomen  
 Scrofa dedit, laetis Phrygibus miserabile sumen,  
 Et numquam visis triginta clara mamillis.  
 Tandem intrat positas inclusa per aequora moles 75  
 Tyrrenamque pharon porrectaque bracchia rursuni,  
 Quae pelago occurrunt medio longeque relinquunt

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50, 51. *delebat Bentley.* 54. *recidit P, decidit ω.* 61. *aspice Pω,*  
*respice Iahn.* 71. *Lavinio A. de Roog, Lavino Pω.* 73. *miserabile PS,*  
*mirabile ωS.*



Italiam ; non sic igitur mirabere portus,  
 Quos natura dedit ; sed trunca puppe magister  
 Interiora petit Baianae pervia cumbae, 80  
 Tuti stagna sinus. Gaudent ibi vertice raso  
 Garrula securi narrare pericula nautae.  
 Ite igitur, pueri, linguis animisque faventes,  
 Sertaque delubris et farra inponite cultris  
 Ac mollis ornate focus glebamque virentem ! 85  
 Iam sequar et sacro, quod praestat, rite peracto  
 Inde domum repetam, graciles ubi parva coronas  
 Accipiunt fragili simulacra nitentia cera.  
 Hic nostrum placabo Iovem Laribusque paternis  
 Tura dabo atque omnis violae iactabo colores. 90  
 Cuncta nitent ; longos erexit ianua ramos  
 Et matutinis operatur festa lucernis.  
 Nec suspecta tibi sint haec, Corvine. Catullus,  
 Pro cuius reditu tot pono altaria, parvos  
 Tres habet heredes. Libet expectare, quis aegram 95  
 Et claudentem oculos gallinam inpendat amico  
 Tam sterili ; verum haec nimia est inpensa ; coturnix  
 Nulla unquam pro patre cadet. Sentire calorem  
 Si coepit locuples Gallitta et Pacius orbi,  
 Legitime fixis vestitur tota libellis 100  
 Porticus, existunt qui promittant hecatomben ;  
 Quatenus hic non sunt nec venales elephanti,  
 Nec Latio aut usquam sub nostro sidere talis  
 Belua concipitur, sed furva gente petita  
 Arboribus Rutulis et Turni pascitur agro, 105  
 Caesaris armentum, nulli servire paratum  
 Privato ; siquidem Tyrio parere solebant

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81. ibi *Ps*, ubi  $\omega$ . 93. ne *Lachmann* ; tibi *p\omega*, ibi *P*. 100. libellis *Ps*, tabellis *s*.

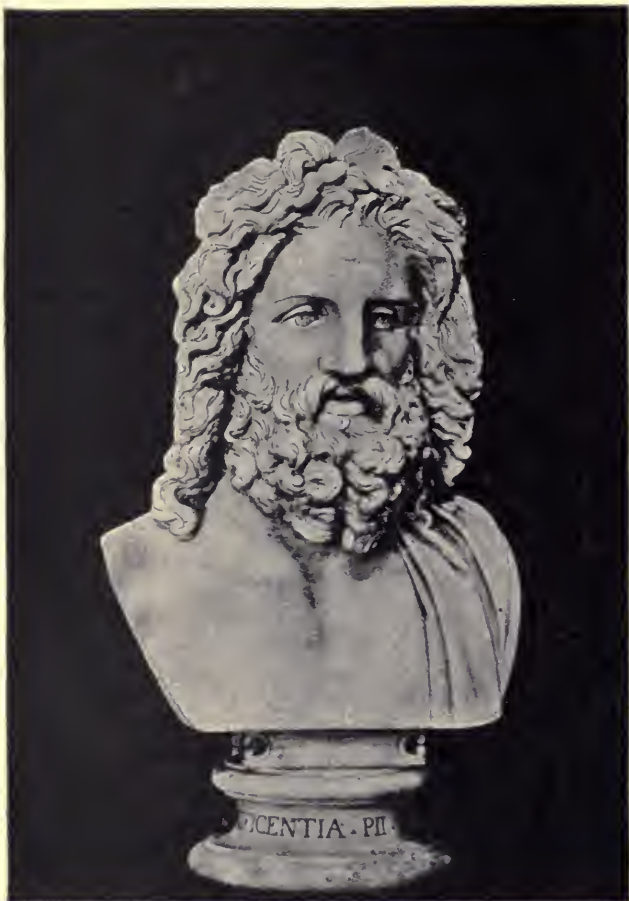


Hannibali et nostris dueibus regique Molosso  
 Horum maiores ae dorso ferre eohortes  
 Partem aliquam belli et euntem in proelia turrem. 110  
 Nulla igitur mora per Novium, mora nulla per Histrum  
 Paeuvium, quin illud ebur dueatur ad aras  
 Et eadat ante Lares Gallittae vietima, sola  
 Tantis digna deis et eaptatoribus horum.  
 Alter enim, si concedas, maetare vovebit 115  
 De grege servorum magna et puleherrima quaeque  
 Corpora, vel pueris et frontibus ancillarum  
 Inponet vittas, et si qua est nubilis illi  
 Iphigenia domi, dabit hane altaribus, etsi  
 Non sperat tragicae furtiva piaacula cervae. 120  
 Laudo meum eivem, nec eomparo testamento  
 Mille rates; nam si Libitinam evaserit aeger,  
 Delebit tabulas, inclusus careere nassae,  
 Post meritum sane mirandum, atque omnia soli  
 Forsan Paeuvio breviter dabit, ille superbus 125  
 Incedet vietis rivalibus. Ergo vides quam  
 Grande operae pretium faciat iugulata Myeenis.  
 Vivat Paeuvius, quaeso, vel Nestora totum;  
 Possideat, quantum rapuit Nero; montibus aurum  
 Exaequet; nec amet quemquam, nec ametur ab ullo. 130

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116. et  $\rho\omega$ , ut *P*, aut *s*. 128. tantum *s*.





Jupiter.



Jupiter Ammon.

### SATURA XIII.

EXEMPLO quodcumque malo committitur, ipsi  
 Displicet auctori. Prima est haec ultio, quod se  
 Iudice nemo nocens absolvitur, inproba quamvis  
 Gratia fallaci praetoris vicerit urna.

Quid sentire putas omnis, Calvine, recenti 5

De scelere et fidei violatae crimine? sed nec

Tam tenuis census tibi contigit ut mediocris

Iacturae te mergat onus, nec rara videmus,

Quae pateris; casus multis hic cognitus ac iam

Tritus et e medio Fortunae ductus acervo. 10

Ponamus nimios gemitus; flagrantior aequo

Non debet dolor esse viri, nec vulnere maior.

Tu quamvis levium minimam exiguamque malorum

Particulam vix ferre pòtes, spumantibus ardens

Visceribus, sacrum tibi quod non reddat amicus 15

Depositum. Stupet haec, qui iam post terga reliquit

Sexaginta annos, Fonteio consule natus?

An nihil in melius tot rerum proficit usu?

Magna quidem, sacris quae dat praecepta libellis,

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4. fallaci *P*<sub>5</sub>, fallacis *p*<sub>ω</sub>. 5. omnes *P*<sub>ω</sub>, homines *Ribbeck*. 6. fidei *p*<sub>ω</sub>, fide *P*. 12. viri *p*<sub>ω</sub>, veri *P*. 18. usu *P*<sub>ω</sub>, usus *S*.

Victrix Fortunae sapientia; ducimus autem	20
Hos quoque felices, qui ferre incommoda vitae	
Nec iactare iugum vita didicere magistra.	
Quae tam festa dies ut cesset prodere furem,	
Perfidiam, fraudes, atque omni ex crimine lucrum	
Quaesitum et partos gladio vel pyxide nummos?	25
Rari quippe boni, numero vix sunt totidem quot	
Thebarum portae vel divitis ostia Nili.	
Nunc aetas agitur peioraque saecula ferri	
Temporibus, quorum sceleri non invenit ipsa	
Nomen et a nullo posuit natura metallo;	30
Nos hominum divumque fidem clamore ciemus,	
Quanto Faesidium laudat vocalis agentem	
Sportula. Dic, senior bulla dignissime, nescis	
Quas habeat veneres aliena pecunia? nescis	
Quem tua simplicitas risum vulgo moveat, cum	35
Exigis a quoquam ne peieret et putet ullis	
Esse aliquod numen templis araeque rubenti?	
Quondam hoc indigenae vivebant more, priusquam	
Sumeret agrestem posito diademate falcem	
Saturnus fugiens, tunc, cum virguncula Iuno	40
Et privatus adhuc Idaeis Iuppiter antris.	
Nulla super nubes convivia caelicolarum,	
Nec puer Iliacus, formonsa nec Herculis uxor	
Ad cyathos, et iam siccato nectare tergens	
Bracchia Vulcanus Liparaea nigra taberna.	45
Prandebat sibi quisque deus, nec turba deorum	
Talis ut est hodie, contentaque sidera paucis	
Numinibus miserum urgebant Atlanta minori	
Pondere. Nondum aliquis sortitus triste profundi	

---

26. numero vix sunt  $p\omega$ , numerus vix est  $s$ , numerum si \* totidem  $P$ .  
 28. nunc  $P$ , nona  $p\omega$ , nova  $s$ .

Imperium aut Sicula torvus eum coniuge Pluton, 50  
 Nec rota, nec Furiae, nec saxum aut vulturis atri  
 Poena; sed infernis hilares sine regibus umbrae.  
 Inprobitas illo fuit admirabilis aevo,  
 Credebant quo grande nefas et morte piandum,  
 Si iuvenis vetulo non adsurrexerat et si 55  
 Barbato euicemque puer, licet ipse videret  
 Plura domi fraga et maiores glandis acervos.  
 Tam venerabile erat praecedere quattuor annis,  
 Primaque par adeo saerae lanugo senectae!  
 Nunc, si depositum non infitietur amicus, 60  
 Si reddat veterem eum tota aerugine follem,  
 Prodigiosa fides et Tuscis digna libellis,  
 Quaeque coronata lustrari debeat agna.  
 Egregium sanctumque virum si cerno, bimembri  
 Hoc monstrum puero et miranti sub aratro 65  
 Piscibus inventis et fetae comparo mullae,  
 Sollicitus, tamquam lapides effuderit imber  
 Examenque apium longa consederit uva  
 Culinine delubri, tamquam in mare fluxerit amnis  
 Gurgitibus miris et lactis vertice torrens. 70  
 Interepta decem quereris sestertia fraude  
 Sacrilega? quid si bis centum perdidit alter  
 Hoc arcana modo? maiorem tertius illa  
 Summam, quam patulae vix ceperat angulus arcae?  
 Tam facile et pronum est superos contemnere testes, 75  
 Si mortalis idem nemo sciat! Aspice quanta  
 Voce neget, quae sit ficti constantia vultus:  
 Per Solis radios Tarpeiaque fulmina iurat  
 Et Martis frameam et Cirrhaei spicula vatis,

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58. tum *Jahn.* 65. et *P*, vel *p*, aut *s*; miranti *ps*, mirandis *Ps*, mirantis *s*. 70. miniis *Porson.*

Per calamos venatricis pharetramque puellae, 80  
 Perque tuum, pater Aegaei Neptune, tridentem ;  
 Addit et Herculeos arcus hastamque Minervae,  
 Quidquid habent telorum armamentaria caeli.  
 Si vero et pater est, " Comedam," inquit, " flebile nati  
 Sinciput elixi Pharioque madentis aceto." 85  
 Sunt in Fortunae qui casibus omnia ponant  
 Et nullo credant mundum rectore moveri,  
 Natura volvente vices et lucis et anni,  
 Atque ideo intrepidi quaecumque altaria tangunt.  
 Est alius metuens ne crimen poena sequatur ; 90  
 Hic putat esse deos et peierat, atque ita secum :  
 " Decernat, quodcumque volet, de corpore nostro  
 Isis et irato feriat mea lumina sistro,  
 Dummodo vel caecus teneam quos abnego nummos.  
 Et phthisis et vomicae putres et dimidium crus 95  
 Sunt tanti. Pauper locupletem optare podagram  
 Nec dubitet Ladas, si non eget Anticyra nec  
 Archigene ; quid enim velocis gloria plantae  
 Praestat et esuriens Pisaeae ramus olivae ?  
 Ut sit magna, tamen certe lenta ira deorum est : 100  
 Si curant igitur cunctos punire nocentes,  
 Quando ad me venient ? Sed et exorabile numen  
 Fortasse experiar ; solet his ignoscere ; multi  
 Committunt eadem diverso crimina fato ;  
 Ille crucem sceleris pretium tulit, hic diadema." 105  
 Sic animum dirae trepidum formidine culpae  
 Confirmat ; tunc te sacra ad delubra vocantem  
 Praecedit, trahere immo ultro ac vexare paratus.  
 Nam cum magna malae superest audacia causae,

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90. *damnarat Iahn.* 107. confirmat *Ss*, confirmant *Pw*; ad *pω*,  
 ac *P5*.



Creditur a multis fiducia. Mimum agit ille, Urbani qualem fugitivus scurra Catulli.	110
Tu miser exclamas, ut Stentora vincere possis, Vel potius quantum Gradivus Homericus: "Audis, Iuppiter, haec, nec labra moves, cum mittere vocem Debueris vel marmoreus vel aheneus? aut cur In carbone tuo charta pia tura soluta Ponimus et sectum vituli iecur albaque porci Omenta? Ut video, nullum discrimen habendum est Effigies inter vestras statuamque Vagelli."	115
Accipe, quae contra valeat solacia ferre Et qui nec Cynicos, nec Stoica dogmata legit A Cynicis tunica distantia, non Epicurum Suspicit exigui laetum plantaribus horti. Curentur dubii medicis maioribus aegri, Tu venam vel discipulo committe Philippi.	120
Si nullum in terris tam detestabile factum Ostendis, taceo, nec pugnis caedere pectus Te veto nec plana faciem contundere palma; Quandoquidem accepto claudenda est ianua damno, Et maiore domus gemitu, maiore tumultu Planguntur nummi, quam funera. Nemo dolorem Fingit in hoc casu, vestem diducere summam Contentus, vexare oculos umore coacto: Ploratur lacrimis amissa pecunia veris.	125
Sed si cuncta vides simili fora plena querella, Si deciens lectis diversa parte tabellis Vana supervacui dicunt chirographa ligni, Arguit ipsorum quos littera gemmaque princeps Sardonychum, loculis quae custoditur eburnis: Ten', O delicias! extra communia censes	135
	140

Ponendum, quia tu gallinae filius albae,  
 Nos viles pulli, nati infelicibus ovis?  
 Rem pateris modicam et medioeri bile ferendam,  
 Si flectas oculos maiora ad crimina. Confer  
 Conductum latronem, incendia sulphure coepta 145  
 Atque dolo, primos cum ianua colligit ignes;  
 Confer et hos, veteris qui tollunt grandia templi  
 Pocula adorandae robiginis et populorum  
 Dona vel antiquo positas a rege coronas.  
 Haec ibi si non sunt, minor extat sacrilegus, qui 150  
 Radat inaurati femur Herculis et faciem ipsam  
 Neptuni, qui bratteolam de Castore ducat;  
 An dubitet, solitus totum conflare Tonantem?  
 Confer et artifices mercatoremque veneni,  
 Et deducendum corio bovis in mare, cum quo 155  
 Clauditur adversis innoxia simia fatis.  
 Haec quota pars scelerum, quae custos Gallicus urbis  
 Usque a lucifero, donec lux occidat, audit?  
 Humani generis mores tibi nosse volenti  
 Sufficit una domus; paucos consume dies, et 160  
 Dicere te miserum, postquam illinc veneris, aude.  
 Quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus? aut quis  
 In Meroe crasso maiorem infante mamillam?  
 Caerula quis stupuit Germani lumina, flavam  
 Caesariem et madido torquentem cornua cirro? 165  
 Nempe quod haec illis natura est omnibus una.  
 Ad subitas Thracum volucres nubemque sonoram  
 Pygmaeus parvis currit bellator in armis,  
 Mox impar hosti raptusque per aera curvis  
 Unguibus a saeva fertur grue. Si videas hoc 170  
 Gentibus in nostris, risu quatiare; sed illic,

Quamquam eadem adsidue speentur proelia, ridet  
Nemo, ubi tota cohors pede non est altior uno.

“Nullane peiuri capitis fraudisque nefandae  
Poena erit?”—Abreptum erede hunc graviore catena 175

Protinus et nostro—quid plus velit ira?—necari  
Arbitrio; manet illa tamen iactura, nec unquam

Depositum tibi sospes erit, sed corpore trunco  
Invidiosa dabit minimus solacia sanguis.—

“At vindicta bonum vita iueundius ipsa.”— 180

Nempe hoc indoeti, quorum praeordia nullis  
Interdum aut levibus videas flagrantia causis:

Quantulaeumque adeo est occasio, sufficit irae.

Chrysippus non dicet idem nec mite Thaletis

Ingenium duleique senex vicinus Hymetto, 185

Qui partem acceptae saeva inter vinela eicutae

Aecusatori nollet dare. Plurima felix

Paulatim vitia atque errores exuit, omnes

Prima docet rectum sapientia; quippe minuti

Semper et infirmi est animi exiguique voluptas 190

Ultio: continuo sie collige, quod vindicta

Nemo magis gaudet, quam femina. Cur tamen hos tu

Evasisse putes, quos diri conseia faeti

Mens habet attonitos et surdo verbere caedit

Oceultum quatiente animo tortore flagellum? 195

Poena autem vehemens ac multo saevior illis,

Quas et Caedicius gravis invenit et Rhadamanthus,

Noete dieque suum gestare in pectore testem.

Spartano euidam respondit Pythia vates,

Hand impunitum quondam fore, quod dubitaret 200

Depositum retinere et fraudem iure tueri

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174. peiuri *PS.* 183. *damnarat Iahn.* 187. Plurima — sapientia  
delebat *Guictus.* 188. exuit, omnes *Buecheler,* exuit omnes, *alii.*

Iurando; quaerebat enim quae numinis esset  
 Mens, et an hoc illi faeinus suaderet Apollo.  
 Reddidit ergo metu, non moribus; et tamen omnem  
 Vocem adyti dignam templo veramque probavit, 205  
 Extinctus tota pariter eum prole domoque  
 Et quamvis longa deduetis gente propinquis.  
 Has patitur poenas peccandi sola voluntas;  
 Nam scelus intra se tacitum qui cogitat ullum,  
 Faeti erimen habet: eedo, si conata peregit! 210  
 Perpetua anxietas nee mensae tempore cessat,  
 Faucibus ut morbo siccis interque molares  
 Difficili crescente cibo; sed vina misellus  
 Expuit, Albani veteris pretiosa senectus  
 Displicet; ostendas melius, densissima ruga 215  
 Cogitur in frontem, velut aeri dueta Falerno.  
 Nocte brevem si forte indulsit cura soporem  
 Et toto versata toro iam membra quiescunt,  
 Continuo templum et violati numinis aras  
 Et, quod praecipuis mentem sudoribus urguet, 220  
 Te videt in somnis; tua sacra et maior imago  
 Humana turbat pavidum cogitque fateri.  
 Hi sunt, qui trepidant et ad omnia fulgura pallent,  
 Cum tonat, exanimes, primo quoque murmure caeli;  
 Non quasi fortuitus nee ventorum rabie, sed 225  
 Iratus cadat in terras et iudicet ignis.  
 Illa nihil noeuit: eura graviore timetur  
 Proxima tempestas, velut hoc dilata sereno.  
 Praeterca, lateris vigili eum febre dolorem  
 Si coepere pati, missum ad sua corpora morbum 230  
 Infesto credunt a numine; saxa decorum

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208. sola  $\omega$ , saeva *P*; voluptas *P*. 213. sed vina *PS* $\omega$ , Setina *Herellius*. 226. iudicet *P* $\omega$ , vindicet *s*.

Haec et tela putant. Pseudem spondere sacello  
 Balantem et Laribus eristam promittere galli  
 Non audent; quid enim sperare nocentibus aegris  
 Concessum? vel quae non dignior hostia vita? 235  
 Mobilis et varia est ferme natura malorum.  
 Cum scelus admittunt, superest constantia; quod fas  
 Atque nefas tandem incipiunt sentire, peractis  
 Criminibus. Tamen ad mores natura recurrit  
 Damnatos, fixa et mutari neseia. Nam quis 240  
 Peccandi finem posuit sibi? quando recepit  
 Eiectum semel attrita de fronte ruborem?  
 Quisnam hominum est quem tu contentum videris uno  
 Flagitio? dabit in laqueum vestigia noster  
 Perfidus et nigri patietur carceris uncum 245  
 Aut maris Aegaei rupem scopulosque frequentes  
 Exulibus magnis. Poena gaudebis amara  
 Nominis inuisi, tandemque fatebere laetus,  
 Nec surdum nec Tiresian quemquam esse deorum.

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236. *damnarat Iahn*; fermentatura *P.* 237. quod *Pω*, quid *s.*





The Emperor Claudius.

#### SATURA XIV.

PLURIMA sunt, Fuscine, et fama digna sinistra  
 Et nitidis maculam haesuram figentia rebus,  
 Quae monstrant ipsi pueris traduntque parentes.  
 Si damnosa senem iuvat alea, ludit et heres  
 Bullatus parvoque eadem movet arma fritillo. 5  
 Nec melius de se cuiquam sperare propinquo  
 Concedet invenis, qui radere tubera terrae,  
 Boletum condire et eodem iure natantis  
 Mergere ficedulas didicit, nebulone parente  
 Et cana monstrante gula. Cum septimus annus 10  
 Transierit puerum, nondum omni dente renato,  
 Barbatos licet admoveas mille inde magistros,  
 Hinc totidem, cupiet lanto cenare paratu  
 Semper et a magna non degenerare culina.  
 Mitem animum et mores modicis erroribus aequos 15  
 Praecipit, atque animas servorum et corpora nostra

9. ficellas *Lachmann*. 11. puerum *P*, puero  $\omega$ . 16. utque *Buecheler*.



Materia constare putat paribusque elementis,  
 An saevire docet Rutilus, qui gaudet acerbo  
 Plagarum strepitu et nullam Sirena flagellis  
 Comparat, Antiphates trepidi laris ac Polyphemus, 20  
 Tunc felix, quotiens aliquis tortore vocato  
 Uritur ardenti duo propter lintea ferro?  
 Quid suadet iuveni laetus stridore catenae,  
 Quem mire adficiunt inscripti, ergastula, carcer? 24  
 Sic natura iubet: velocius et citius nos 31  
 Corrumpunt vitiorum exempla domestica, magnis  
 Cum subeunt animos auctoribus. Unus et alter  
 Forsitan haec spernant iuvenes, quibus arte benigna  
 Et meliore luto finxit praecordia Titan; 35  
 Sed reliquos fugienda patrum vestigia ducunt  
 Et monstrata diu veteris trahit orbita culpa.  
 Abstineas igitur damnandis; huius enim vel  
 Una potens ratio est, ne crimina nostra sequantur  
 Ex nobis geniti, quoniam dociles imitandis 40  
 Turpibus ac pravis omnes sumus; et Catilinam  
 Quocumque in populo videas, quocumque sub axe,  
 Sed nec Brutus erit, Bruti nec avunculus umquam.  
 Nil dictu foedum visuque haec limina tangat,  
 Intra quae pater est. 45  
 Maxima debetur puero reverentia. Si quid 47  
 Turpe paras, ne tu pueri contempseris annos;  
 Sed peccaturo obstet tibi filius infans.  
 Nam si quid dignum censoris fecerit ira 50  
 Quandoque et similem tibi se non corpore tantum  
 Nec vultu dederit, morum quoque filius et qui

17. putet *Buecheler*. 24. scripta *P*, inscripta  $\omega$ , inscripti, *Weidner*.  
 33. subeunt *P*, subcant  $\omega$ ; animos *p\omega*, animis *P*. 34. spernant *p\omega*,  
 sperant *PS*, spernent *s*, spernunt *s*. 43. umquam *P*, usquam *p\omega*. 45.  
 pater *Ps*, puer *s*. 48. ne *s*, nec *P\omega*.

Omnia deterius tua per vestigia peccet,  
 Corripies nimirum et castigabis acerbo  
 Clamore ac post haec tabulas mutare parabis. 55  
 Unde tibi frontem libertatemque parentis,  
 Cum facias peiora senex, vacuumque cerebro  
 Iam pridem caput hoc ventosa cucurbita quacrat?  
 Hospite venturo, cessabit nemo tuorum.  
 "Verre pavementum, nitidas ostende columnas, 60  
 Arida cum tota descendat aranca tela,  
 Hic leve argentum, vasa aspera tergeat alter":  
 Vox domini furit instantis virgamque tenentis.  
 Ergo miser trepidas, ne stercore foeda canino  
 Atria displiceant oculis venientis amici, 65  
 Ne perfusa luto sit porticus; et tamen uno  
 Semodio scobis haec emendat servulus unus:  
 Illud non agitas, ut sanctam filius omni  
 Aspiciat sine labe domum vitioque carentem?  
 Gratum est, quod patriae civem populoque dedisti, 70  
 Si facis ut patriae sit idoneus, utilis agris,  
 Utilis et bellorum et pacis rebus agendis.  
 Plurimum enim intererit, quibus artibus et quibus hunc tu  
 Moribus instituas. Serpente ciconia pullos  
 Nutrit et inventa per devia rura lacerta: 75  
 Illi eadem sumptis quaerunt animalia pinnis.  
 Vultur iumento et canibus crucibusque relictis  
 Ad fetus properat partemque cadaveris adfert:  
 Hic est ergo cibus magni quoque vulturis et se  
 Pascentis, propria cum iam facit arbore nidos. 80  
 Sed leporem aut capream famulae Iovis et generosae  
 In saltu venantur aves, hinc praeda cubili  
 Ponitur: inde autem cum se matura levarit

Progenies stimulantē fame, festinat ad illam  
 Quam primum praedam rupto gustaverat ovo. 85

Aedificator erat Cretonius et modo curvo  
 Litore Caietae, summa nunc Tiburis arce,  
 Nunc Praenestinis in montibus alta parabat  
 Culmina villarum, Graecis longeque petitis  
 Marmoribus vincens Fortunae atque Herculis aedem, 90  
 Ut spado vinebat Capitolia nostra Posides.

Dum sic ergo habitat Cretonius, imminuit rem,  
 Fregit opes; nec parva tamen mensura relictæ  
 Partis erat: totam hanc turbavit filius amens,  
 Dum meliore novas attollit marmore villas. 95

Quidam sortiti metuentem sabbata patrem  
 Nil praeter nubes et caeli numen adorant,  
 Nec distare putant humana carne suillam,  
 Qua pater abstinuit.  
 Romanas autem soliti contemnere leges 100

Iudaicum ediscunt et servant ac metuunt ius,  
 Tradidit arcano quodeumque volumine Moyses,  
 Non monstrare vias eadem nisi sacra colenti,  
 Quaesitum ad fontem solos deducere verpos.  
 Sed pater in causa, cui septima quaeque fuit lux 105  
 Ignava et partem vitae non attigit ullam.

Sponte tamen iuvenes imitantur cetera: solam  
 Inviti quoque avaritiam exercere iubentur.  
 Fallit enim vitium specie virtutis et umbra,  
 Cum sit triste habitu vultuque et veste severum 110  
 Nec dubie tamquam frugi laudetur avarus,  
 Tamquam parcus homo et rerum tutela suarum  
 Certa magis, quam si fortunas servet eadem  
 Hesperidum serpens aut Ponticus. Adde quod hunc, de

91. Posides *po*, possideus *P*. 111. laudetur *P*, laudatur *ω*. 113. quasi *P*.

Quo loquor, egregium populus putat adquirendi 115  
 Artificem; quippe his crescunt patrimonia fabris;  
 Sed crescunt quocumque modo, maioraque fiunt  
 Ineude adsidua semperque ardente camino.  
 Et pater ergo animi felices credit avaros,  
 Qui miratur opes, qui nulla exempla beati 120  
 Pauperis esse putat, iuvenes hortatur, ut illa  
 Ire via pergant et eidem incumbere sectae.  
 Sunt quaedam vitiorum elementa: his protinus illos  
 Inbuit et cogit minimas ediscere sordes,  
 Mox adquirendi docet insatiabile votum. 125  
 Servorum ventres modio castigat iniquo,  
 Ipse quoque esuriens; neque enim omnia sustinet umquam  
 Mucida caerulei panis consumere frusta,  
 Hesternum solitus medio servare minuta  
 Septembri, nec non differre in tempora cenae 130  
 Alterius conchem aestivam cum parte lacerti  
 Signatam vel dimidio putrique siluro,  
 Filaque sectivi numerata includere porri:  
 Invitatus ad haec aliquis de ponte negabit.  
 Sed quo divitias haec per tormenta coactas, 135  
 Cum furor haud dubius, cum sit manifesta phrenesis,  
 Ut locuples moriaris, egentis vivere fato?  
 Interea pleno cum turget sacculus ore,  
 Crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crevit,  
 Et minus hanc optat qui non habet. Ergo paratur 140  
 Altera villa tibi, cum rus non sufficit unum,  
 Et proferre libet fines, maiorque videtur  
 Et melior vicina seges: mercaris et hanc et  
 Arbusta et densa montem qui canet oliva.

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117. *damnarat Iahn.* 119. *felices P, felicis pω.* 120. *cum — cum Weidner.* 121. *illam ω.* 122. *viam ω.* 125. *damnarat Iahn.* 128. *frusta pω, frustra P.* 131. *aestivam P, aestivi pω.*

Quorum si pretio dominus non vineitur ullo,	145
Nocte boves maeri lassoque famelica eollo Iumenta ad virides huius mittentur aristas; Nee prius inde domum, quam tota novalia saevos In ventres abeant, ut eredas faleibus aetum.	
Dieere vix possis, quam multi talia plorent,	150
Et quot venales iniuria fecerit agros. Sed qui sermones, quam foede bucina famae!— “Quid noeet haec?” inquit; “tunicam mihi malo lupini, Quam si me toto laudet vieinia pago Exigui ruris paneissima farra seeantem.”—	155
Seilicet et morbis et debilitate carebis, Et luetum et curam effugies, et tempora vitae Longa tibi posthae fato meliore dabuntur, Si tantum eulti solus possederis agri, Quantum sub Tatio populus Romanus arabat.	160
Mox etiam fraetis aetate ac Puniea passis Proelia vel Pyrrhum immanem gladiosque Molossos Tandem pro multis vix iugera bina dabantur Vulneribus: merees haec sanguinis atque laboris Nullis visa umquam meritis minor, aut ingratae	165
Curta fides patriae. Saturabat glebula talis Patrem ipsum turbamque easae, qua feta iacebat Uxor et infantes ludebant quattuor, unus Vernula, tres domini; sed magnis fratribus horum A scrobe vel suleo redeuntibus altera eena	170
Amplior et grandes fumabant pultibus ollae. Nunc modus hic agri nostro non sufficit horto. Inde fere seelerum easae; nee plura venena Miseuit aut ferro grassatur saepius ullum Humanae mentis vitium, quam saeva cupido	175

Immodici census. Nam dives qui fieri vult,  
 Et cito vult fieri; sed quae reverentia legum,  
 Quis metus aut pudor est umquam properantis avari?  
 "Vivite contenti casulis et collibus istis,

"O pueri!" Marsus dicebat et Hernicus olim 180

Vestinusque senex: "panem quaeramus aratro,  
 Qui satis est mensis; laudant hoc numina ruris,  
 Quorum ope et auxilio gratae post munus aristae  
 Contingunt homini veteris fastidia quercus.

Nil vetitum fecisse volet, quem non pudet alto 185

Per glaciem perone tegi, qui summovet Euros  
 Pellibus inversis; peregrina ignotaque nobis  
 Ad scelus atque nefas, quaecumque est, purpura ducit."

Haec illi veteres praecepta minoribus: at nunc  
 Post finem autumni media de nocte supinum 190

Clamosus iuvenem pater excitat: "Accipe ceras,  
 Scribe, puer, vigila, causas age, perlege rubras  
 Maiorum leges aut vitem posce libello.

Sed caput intactum buxo naresque pilosas  
 Adnotet et grandes miretur Laelius alas. 195

Dirue Maurorum attegias, castella Brigantum,  
 Ut locupletem aquilam tibi sexagesimus annus  
 Adferat; aut, longos castrorum ferre labores  
 Si piget et trepidum solvunt tibi cornua ventrem  
 Cum lituis audita, pares quod vendere possis. 200

Pluris dimidio, nec te fastidia mercis  
 Ullius subeant ablégandae Tiberim ultra,  
 Neu credas ponendum aliquid discriminis inter  
 Unguenta et corium. Lucri bonus est odor ex re  
 Qualibet. Illa tuo sententia semper in ore 205  
 Versetur, dis atque ipso Iove digna poeta:



‘Unde habeas quaerit nemo, sed oportet habere’ :”  
 Hoc monstrant vetulae pueris repentibus assae,  
 Hoc discunt omnes ante alpha et beta puellae.  
 Talibus instantem monitis quemcumque parentem 210  
 Sic possem adfari: “Dic, O vanissime, quis te  
 Festinare iubet? meliorem praesto magistro  
 Discipulum. Securus abi; vinceris, ut Ajax  
 Praeteriit Telamonem, ut Pelea vicit Achilles.  
 Parcendum est teneris, nondum implevere medullas; 215  
 Naturae mala nequitia est. Cum pectere barbam  
 Coeperit et longi mucronem admittere cultri,  
 Falsus erit testis, vendet periuria summa  
 Exigua et Cereris tangens aramque pedemque.  
 Elatam iam crede nurum, si limina vestra 220  
 Mortifera cum dote subit: quibus illa premetur  
 Per somnum digitis! nam quae terraque marique  
 Adquirenda putas, brevior via conferet illi:  
 Nullus enim magni sceleris labor. ‘Haec ego numquam  
 Mandavi,’ dices olim, ‘nec talia suasi.’ 225  
 Mentis causa malae tamen est et origo penes te.  
 Nam quisquis magni census praecepit amorem,  
 Et laevo monitu pueros producit avaros,  
 Et qui per fraudes patrimonia conduplicare,  
 Dat libertatem et totas effundit habenas 230  
 Curriculo; quem si revoces, subsistere nescit  
 Et te contempto rapitur metisque relictis.  
 Nemo satis credit tantum delinquere, quantum  
 Permittas; adeo indulgent sibi latius ipsi.  
 Cum dicis iuveni stultum qui donet amico, 235

208, 209. *damnarat Iahn*. 216. *naturae Pω*, *maturae s*; *nequitia*  
*est cum P*, *nequitiae cum pω*, *nequitiae ast cum s*. 217. *longi pω*, *longe*  
*P*. 229. *damnarat Iahn*; *conduplicandi Weidner*.

Qui paupertatem levet attollatque propinqui,  
 Et spoliare doces et circumscribere et omni  
 Crimine divitias acquirere, quarum amor in te  
 Quantus erat patriae Deciorum in pectore, quantum  
 Dilexit Thebas, si Graccia vera, Menocceus; 240  
 In quorum sulcis legiones dentibus anguis  
 Cum clipeis nascuntur et horrida bella capessunt  
 Continuo, tamquam et tubicen surrexerit una.  
 Ergo ignem, cuius scintillas ipse dedisti,  
 Flagrantem late et rapientem cuncta videbis; 245  
 Nec tibi parctur misero, trepidumque magistrum  
 In cavea magno fremitu leo tollet alumnus.  
 Nota mathematicis genesis tua; sed grave tardas  
 Expectare colus: morieris stamine nondum  
 Abrupto. Iam nunc obstas et vota moraris, 250  
 Iam torquet iuvenem longa et cervina senectus.  
 Ocius Archigenen quaere atque eme quod Mithridates  
 Composuit, si vis aliam decerpere ficum  
 Atque alias tractare rosas. Medicamen habendum est,  
 Sorbere ante cibum quod debeat et pater et rex." 255  
 Monstro voluptatem egregiam, cui nulla theatra,  
 Nulla aequare queas practoris pulpita lanti,  
 Si spectes, quanto capitis discrimine constant  
 Incrementa domus, acrata multus in arca  
 Fiscus et ad vigilem ponendi Castora nummi, 260  
 Ex quo Mars Ultor galeam quoque perdidit et res  
 Non potuit servare suas. Ergo omnia Florac  
 Et Cereris licet et Cybeles aulaea relinquo;  
 Tanto maiores humana negotia ludi.  
 An magis oblectant animum iactata ptauro 265

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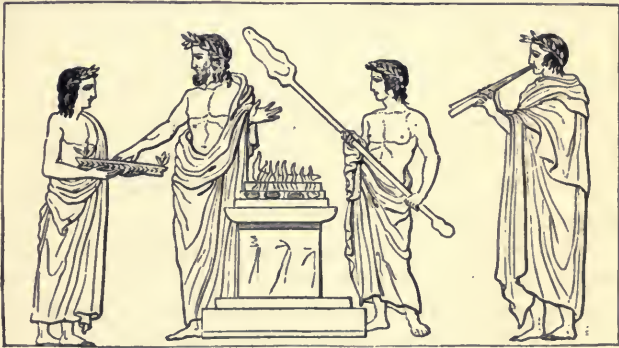
241. quorum *Pω*, quarum *s*. 255. sorbere ante *μω*, sorbere et ante *Ps*.

Corpora quique solet rectum descendere funem,  
 Quam tu, Coryeia semper qui puppe moraris  
 Atque habitas, Coro semper tollendus et Austro,  
 Perditus ae vilis sacci mereator olentis,  
 Qui gaudes pingue antiquae de litore Cretae 270  
 Passum et municipes Iovis advexisse lagonas?  
 Hie tamen ancipiti figens vestigia planta  
 Vietum illa mereede parat brumamque famemque  
 Illa reste eavet: tu propter mille talenta  
 Et eentum villas temerarius. Aspice portus 275  
 Et plenum magnis trabibus mare: plus hominum est iam  
 In pelago; veniet classis, quoeunque voearit  
 Spes lueri, nee Carpathium Gaetulaque tantum  
 Aequora transiliet, sed longe Calpe relieta  
 Audiet Hereuleo stridentem gurgite solem. 280  
 Grande operae pretium est ut tenso folle reverti  
 Inde domum possis, tumidaque superbus aluta  
 Oceani monstra et iuvenes vidisse marinos.  
 Non unus mentes agitat furor: ille sororis  
 In manibus vultu Eumenidum terretur et igni, 285  
 Hie bove pereusso mugire Agamemnona eredit  
 Aut Ithaeum; pareat tunicis lieet atque laernis,  
 Curatoris eget, qui navem mereibus implet  
 Ad sumnum latus et tabula distinguitur unda,  
 Cum sit causa mali tanti et discriminis huius 290  
 Coneisum argentum in titulos faeiesque minutas.  
 Oecurrunt nubes et fulgura: "Solvite funem,"  
 Frumenti dominus elamat piperisve eoempti:  
 "Nil eolor hie eaeli, nil faseia nigra minatur;  
 Aestivum tonat."—Infelix hae forsitan ipsa 295  
 Noete eadit fractis trabibus, fluetuque premetur

Obrutus et zonam laeva morsuque tenebit.  
 Sed cuius votis modo non suffecerat aurum,  
 Quod Tagus et rutila volvit Pactolus harena,  
 Frigida sufficient velantis inguina panni 300  
 Exiguusque cibus, mersa rate naufragus assem  
 Dum rogat et picta se tempestate tuetur.  
 Tantis parta malis cura maiore metuque  
 Servantur. Misera est magni custodia census!  
 Dispositis praedives amis vigilare cohortem 305  
 Servorum noctu Licinus iubet, attonitus pro  
 Electro signisque suis Phrygiaque columna  
 Atque ebore et lata testudine. Dolia nudi  
 Non ardent Cynici; si fregeris, altera fiet  
 Cras domus, atque eadem plumbo commissa manebit. 310  
 Sensit Alexander, testa cum vidit in illa  
 Magnum habitatorem, quanto felicior hic qui  
 Nil cuperet, quam qui totum sibi posceret orbem,  
 Passurus gestis aequando pericula rebus.  
 Nullum numen habes, si sit prudentia; nos te, 315  
 Nos facimus, Fortuna, deam. Mensura tamen quae  
 Sufficiat census, si quis me consulat, edam:  
 In quantum sitis atque fames et frigora poscunt,  
 Quantum, Epicure, tibi parvis suffecit in hortis,  
 Quantum Socratici ceperunt ante penates. 320  
 Numquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit.  
 Acribus exemplis videor te cludere? misce  
 Ergo aliquid nostris de moribus, effice summam,  
 Bis septem ordinibus quam lex dignatur Othonis.  
 Haec quoque si rugam trahit extenditque labellum, 325  
 Sume duos equites, fac tertia quadringenta.  
 Si nondum implevi gremium, si panditur ultra,

Nec Croesi fortuna umquam nec Persica regna  
Sufficient animo nec divitiae Narcissi,  
Indulsit Caesar cui Claudius omnia, cuius  
Paruit imperiis uxorem occidere iussus.

330





The Nile.

## SATURA XV.

QUIS neseit, Volusi Bithynice, qualia demens  
Aegyptos portenta colat? crocodilon adorat  
Pars haec, illa pavet saturam serpentibus ibin.  
Effigies saeri nitet aurca cercopithecii,  
Dimidio magicæ resonant ubi Memnone chordæ 5  
Atque vetus Thebe centum iacet obruta portis.  
Illie aeluros, hie piscem fluminis, illic  
Oppida tota eanem venerantur, nemo Dianam.  
Porrum et caepe nefas violare et frangere morsu:  
O sanctas gentes, quibus haec nascuntur in hortis 10  
Numina! Lanatis animalibus abstinet omnis  
Mensa, nefas illie fetum iugulare capellæ:

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7. aeluros *Brodacus*, aeruleos *P*, caeruleos *ω*.



Carnibus humanis vesci licet. Attonito cum  
 Tale super cenam facinus narraret Ulixes  
 Alcino, bilem aut risum fortasse quibusdam 15  
 Moverat, ut mendax aretalogus: "In mare nemo  
 Hunc abicit, saeva dignum veraque Charybdi,  
 Fingentem immanes Lacstrygonas atque Cyclopas?  
 Nam citius Scyllam vel concurrentia saxa  
 Cyaneis, plenos et tempestatibus utres 20  
 Crediderim, aut tenui percussum verbere Circeus  
 Et cum remigibus grunnisse Elpenora porcis:  
 Tam vacui capitis populum Phaeaca putavit?"—  
 Sic aliquis merito nondum ebrius et minimum qui  
 De Corcyraea temetum duxerat urna; 25  
 Solus enim haec Ithacus nullo sub teste canebat.  
 Nos miranda quidem, sed nuper consule Iunco  
 Gesta super calidae referemus moenia Copti,  
 Nos vulgi scelus et cunctis graviora cothurnis.  
 Nam scelus, a Pyrrha quamquam omnia syrmata volvas, 30  
 Nullus apud tragicos populus facit. Accipe, nostro  
 Dira quod exemplum feritas produxerit aevo.

Inter finitimos vetus atque antiqua simultas,  
 Immortale odium et numquam sanabile vulnus  
 Ardet adhuc, Ombos et Tentyra. Summus utrimque 35  
 Inde furor volgo, quod numina vicinorum  
 Odit uterque locus, cum solos credat habendos  
 Esse deos, quos ipse colit. Sed tempore festo  
 Alterius populi rapienda occasio cunctis  
 Visa inimicorum primoribus ac ducibus, ne 40  
 Laetum hilaremque diem, ne magnae gaudia cenae  
 Sentirent, positis ad templa et compita meisis  
 Pervigilique toro, quem nocte ac luce iacentem

Septimus interdum sol invenit. Horrida sane  
 Aegyptos, sed luxuria, quantum ipse notavi, 45  
 Barbara famoso non cedit turba Canopo.  
 Adde quod et facilis victoria de madidis et  
 Blaesius atque mero titubantibus. Inde virorum  
 Saltatus nigro tibicine, qualiacumque  
 Unguenta et flores multaeque in fronte coronae; 50  
 Hinc ieiunum odium. Sed iurgia prima sonare  
 Incipiunt animis ardentibus, haec tuba rixae;  
 Dein clamore pari concurritur, et vice teli  
 Saevit nuda manus; paucae sine vulnere malae,  
 Vix cuiquam aut nulli toto certamine nasus 55  
 Integer, aspiceres iam cuncta per agmina vultus  
 Dimidios, alias facies et hiantia ruptis  
 Ossa genis, plenos oculorum sanguine pugnos.  
 Ludere se credunt ipsi tamen et puerilis  
 Exercere acies, quod nulla cadavera calcent; 60  
 Et sane quo tot rixantis milia turbae,  
 Si vivunt omnes? ergo acrior impetus, et iam  
 Saxa inclinatis per humum quaesita lacertis  
 Incipiunt torquere, domestica seditioni  
 Tela, nec hunc lapidem, qualis et Turnus et Aiax, 65  
 Vel quo Tydides percussit pondere coxam  
 Aeneae, sed quem valeant emittere dextrae  
 Illis dissimiles et nostro tempore natae.  
 Nam genus hoc vivo iam decrescebat Homero;  
 Terra malos homines nunc educat atque pusillos. 70  
 Ergo deus, quicumque aspexit, ridet et odit.  
 A deverticulo repetatur fabula. Postquam,  
 Subsidiis aucti, pars altera promere ferrum  
 Audet et infestis pugnam instaurare sagittis:

Terga fuga celeri praestant, instantibus Ombis, 75  
 Qui vicina colunt umbrosae Tentyra palmae.  
 Labitur hinc quidam, nimia formidine cursum  
 Praecipitans, capiturque. Ast illum in plurima sectum  
 Frusta et particulas, ut multis mortuus unus  
 Sufficeret, totum corrosis ossibus edit 80  
 Victrix turba, nec ardenti decoxit aheno  
 Aut veribus; longum usque adeo tardumque putavit  
 Expectare focos, contenta cadavere crudo.  
 Hic gaudere libet quod non violaverit ignem,  
 Quem summa caeli raptum de parte Prometheus 85  
 Donavit terris; elemento gratulor et te  
 Exultare reor. Sed qui mordere cadaver  
 Sustinuit, nil unquam hac carne libentius edit;  
 Nam scelere in tanto ne quaeras et dubites an  
 Prima voluptatem gula senserit; ultimus autem 90  
 Qui stetit, absumpto iam toto corpore, ductis  
 Per terram digitis aliquid de sanguine gustat.  
 Vascones, haec fama est, alimentis talibus olim  
 Produxere animas: sed res diversa, sed illic  
 Fortunae invidia est bellorumque ultima, casus 95  
 Extremi, longae dira obsidionis egestas.  
 Huius enim, quod nunc agitur, miserabile debet  
 Exemplum esse cibi; sicut modo dicta mihi gens  
 Post omnes herbas, post cuncta animalia, quidquid  
 Cogebat vacui ventris furor, hostibus ipsis 100  
 Pallorem ac maciem et tenues miserantibus artus,  
 Membra aliena fame lacerabant, esse parati  
 Et sua. Quisnam hominum veniam dare, quisve deorum,

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75. fugat celeri *P*, fuga sceleri *p*, fugae *s*; praestant instantibus  
 Ombis *Mercerus*, praestan . . . *P*, praestantibus omnibus instant *pω*.  
 93. alimentis *pω*, elementis *P*. 97, 98. *delebat Guiterus*.

Urbibus abnueret dira atque inmania passis,  
 Et quibus illorum poterant ignoscere manes, 105  
 Quorum corporibus vesebantur? Melius nos  
 Zenonis praecepta mouent; nec enim omnia quidam  
 Pro vita facienda putant: sed Cantaber unde  
 Stoicus, antiqui praesertim aetate Metelli?  
 Nunc totus Graias nostrasque habet orbis Athenas, 110  
 Gallia caesidicos docuit facunda Britannos,  
 De conducendo loquitur iam rhetore Thyle.  
 Nobilis ille tamen populus, quem diximus, et par  
 Virtute atque fide, sed maior clade, Zacynthos,  
 Tale quid excusat: Maeotide saevior ara 115  
 Aegyptos. Quippe illa nefandi Taurica sacri  
 Inventrix homines—ut iam, quae carmina tradunt,  
 Digna fide credas—tantum immolat, ulterius nil  
 Aut gravius cultro timet hostia: quis modo casus  
 Impulit hos? quae tanta fames infestaque vallo 120  
 Arma coegerunt tam detestabile monstrum  
 Audere? anne aliam, terra Memphitide sicca,  
 Invidiam facerent nolenti surgere Nilo?  
 Qua nec terribiles Cimbri nec Brittones umquam  
 Sauromataeque truces aut immanes Agathyrsi, 125  
 Hac saevit rabie inbelle et inutile vulgus,  
 Parvula fictilibus solitum dare vela phaselis  
 Et brevibus pictae remis incumbere testae.  
 Nec poenam secleri invenies, nec digna parabis  
 Supplicia his populis, in quorum mente parces sunt 130  
 Et similes ira atque fames. Mollissima corda  
 Humano generi dare se natura fatetur,  
 Quae lacrimas dedit; haec nostri pars optima sensus.

---

104. urbibus *Ps*, viribus *po*, ventribus *Valesius*. 107. quidam *P*,  
 quaedam *po*. 114. Zacynthos *P*, Saguntus *ω*.

Plorare ergo iubet eausam dicentis amiei  
 Squaloremque rei, pupillum ad iura vocantem 135  
 Circumscriptorem, cuius manantia fletu  
 Ora puellares faciunt incerta capilli.  
 Naturae imperio gemimus, cum funus adultae  
 Virginis occurrit vel terra clauditur infans  
 Et minor igne rogi; quis enim bonus et face dignus 140  
 Arcana, qualem Cereris vult esse sacerdos,  
 Ulla aliena sibi credit mala? Separat hoc nos  
 A grege mutorum, atque ideo venerabile soli  
 Sortiti ingenium, divinatorumque capaces,  
 Atque exereendis capiendisque artibus apti 145  
 Sensum a caelesti demissum traximus aere,  
 Cuius egent prona et terram spectantia. Mundi  
 Principio indulsit communis conditor illis  
 Tantum animas, nobis animum quoque, mutuus ut nos  
 Adfectus petere auxilium et praestare iuberet, 150  
 Dispersos trahere in populum, migrare vetusto  
 De nemore et proavis habitatas linquere silvas,  
 Aedificare domos, laribus coniungere nostris  
 Teetum aliud, tutos vicino limine somnos  
 Ut collata daret fiducia, protegere armis 155  
 Lapsum aut ingenti nutantem vulnere eivem,  
 Communi dare signa tuba, defendier isdem  
 Turribus atque una portarum clave teneri.  
 Sed iam serpentum maior concordia; pareit  
 Cognatis maculis similis fera: quando leoni 160  
 Fortior eripuit vitam leo? quo nemore umquam  
 Expiravit aper maioris dentibus apri?  
 Indica tigris agit rabida eum tigride pacem  
 Perpetuam, saevis inter se convenit ursis:

Ast homini ferrum letale incude nefanda 165  
 Produxisse parum est, cum rastra et sarcula tantum  
 Adsueta coquere et marris ac vomere lassi  
 Nescierint primi gladios extendere fabri.  
 Aspicimus populos, quorum non sufficit iræ  
 Occidisse aliquem, sed pectora, bracchia, vultum 170  
 Crediderint genus esse cibi; quid diceret ergo  
 Vel quo non fugeret, si nunc haec monstra videret,  
 Pythagoras, cunctis animalibus abstinuit qui  
 Tamquam homine, et ventri indulsit non omne legumen?

---

174. homine *πω*, homini *P*.







Ruins of a Roman camp in Servia.

SATURA XVI.

QUIS numerare queat felicis praemia, Galli,  
 Militiae? nam si subeuntur prospera castra,  
 Me pavidum excipiat tironem porta secundo  
 Sidere. Plus etenim fati valet hora benigni,  
 Quam si nos Veneris commendet epistula Marti 5  
 Et Samia genetrix quae delectatur harena.

Commoda tractemus primum communia, quorum  
 Haud minimum illud erit, ue te pulsare togatus  
 Audeat, immo etsi pulsetur, dissimulet, nec  
 Audeat excussos praetori ostendere dentes 10  
 Et nigram in facie tumidis livoribus offam  
 Atque oculum medico nil promittente relictum.  
 Bardaicus iudex datur haec pūire volenti,  
 Calceus et grandes magna ad subsellia surae,  
 Legibus antiquis castrorum et more Camilli 15  
 Servato, miles ne vallum litiget extra  
 Et procul a signis. Iustissima centurionum  
 Cogitio est igitur de milite, nec mihi derit

1. Galli *P*, Galle *pω*. 2. nam si *Pω*, quod si *Priscian*, ante *S* lacunam  
*statuerat Iahn*. 12. oculum *P*, oculos *ω*; relictos *pω*, relictum *om. P*.

Ultio, si iustae defertur causa querellae ;  
 Tota tamen chors est inimica, omnesque manipuli 20  
 Consensu magno efficiunt, curabilis ut sit  
 Vindicta et gravior quam iniuria. Dignum erit ergo  
 Declamatoris mulino corde Vagelli,  
 Cum duo crura habeas, offendere tot caligas, tot  
 Milia clavorum. Quis tam procul absit ab urbe 25  
 Practerea, quis tam Pylades, molem aggeris ultra  
 Ut veniat? lacrimae siccentur protinus, et se  
 Excusaturos non sollicitemus amicos.  
 "Da testem," iudex cum dixerit, audeat ille  
 Nescio quis, pugnos qui vidit, dicere "Vidi": 30  
 Et credam dignum barba dignumque capillis  
 Maiorum. Citius falsum producere testem  
 Contra paganum possis, quam vera loquentem  
 Contra fortunam armati contraque pudorem.  
 Praemia nunc alia atque alia emolumenta notemus 35  
 Sacramentorum. Convallem ruris aviti  
 Improbis aut campum mihi si vicinus ademit,  
 Et sacrum effodit medio de limite saxum,  
 Quod mea cum patulo coluit puls annua libo,  
 Debitor aut sumptos pergit non reddere nummos, 40  
 Vana supervacui dicens chirographa ligni:  
 Expectandus erit qui lites inchoet annus  
 Totius populi; sed tunc quoque mille ferenda  
 Taedia, mille morae: totiens subsellia tantum  
 Sternuntur; iam facundo ponente lacernas 45  
 Caedicio, parati  
 Digredimur, lentaque fori pugnamus, harena.  
 Ast illis, quos arma tegunt et balteus ambit,  
 Quod placitum est ipsis praestatur tempus agendi,

---

20. tamen cohors *P*, cohors tamen  $\omega$ . 24. caligas tot *s*, caligatos *P*<sub>5</sub>.





NOTES.





## THE STA

**INTRODUCTION.**—The reference shows that the satire was not written by Juvenal first gives his reasons for his wearisome accounts of mythological characters. He takes his revenge by giving his tormentors something to think of. Why he chooses the field of satire: the corruption and wealth rule society, forces an earnest man to look rather than the past. He will take human nature as his theme; these passions were never more openly shown in Rome, when gambling, gluttony, and avarice were the subject may demand more audacity than he possesses. To deal with the living, he may at least attack the vices of those who have passed away.

1. *Auditor tantum, a mere listener.* The practice of giving readers one's own poems (introduced by Asinius Pollio about 100 B. C.) had become very common and, to most people, very disagreeable. The younger Pliny, however, seems to have enjoyed it. Cf. Plin. Ep. I, 13.

*Reponam, pay back*—i. e., write something of my own for others to listen to.

2. *Rauci*, from so much reading aloud.

*Theseide*—i. e., the story of Theseus, as the *Aeneid* was the story of Aeneas. Mythology and hero-stories furnished a rich field for the society poet.

3. *Ergo, then*, as often.

*Togatas (fabulas)*. The principal forms of Roman drama were: *togatae*, comedies on Roman subjects, in which the characters wore the *toga*; *palliatae*, comedies dealing with Greek life, in which the Greek garment,

iled from the *toga*

to the length of the  
Achilles's spear. Cf.

ing; probably *summi*  
part of the book was full.  
sed of sheets of papyrus  
y one side of each sheet.



FIG. 1.—Roman reading.

7. *Lucus Martis*. Several such groves are mentioned by the ancients—this may be any one of them.

8. *Antrum Vulcani*. Vergil VIII, 422, calls Lipara, one of the Aeolian islands, north of Sicily, *Vulcani domus*.

9. *Agant* and the following verbs are subjunctive in indirect questions, objects of *clamant*.

10. *Aeacus*, *Minos*, and *Rhadamanthus* were the judges of the dead.

*Alius*, Jason, who went in search of the golden fleece. Cf. *Ov. Met.* VII, 1 ff.

11. *Monychus*, in the contest between the Centaurs and the *Lapithae*. Cf. *Ov. Met.* XII, 510 ff.

12. *Frontonis*, some rich patron of literature; perhaps *Ti. Catus Fronto*, who defended *Marius Priseus*. Cf. line 49.

*Marmora convulsa*, a strong expression of the effect produced by the vigorous reading. Cf. VII, 86, *fregit subsellia versu*.

13. *Adsiduo lectore*, almost = *the assiduity of the reader*; the ablative of the agent properly requires the preposition *ab*; in such cases as this the stress is laid on the quality expressed by the adjective, not on the person.

14. Cf. *Hor. Ep.* II, 1, 117. *Scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim*.

15. *Et nos*, etc. *I, too, have flinched from the rod, and written compositions*, i. e.—in these times a common-school education seems to be the only requisite for a poet; that I have had: why should not I write poems as well as others?

16. *Consilium*, etc. School themes were often on subjects drawn from history. This was an address to *Sulla* advising his abdication.

*Altum*, used as an adverb. Cf. *Pope's "Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring."*

18. *Vatibus*, used contemptuously, "*bards*." The dative is indirect object. "Verbs compounded with certain prepositions take the dative" only because the combination modifies the original meaning in such a way that the resulting verbal phrase (verb + preposition) requires an *indirect* object.

*Periturae*—i. e., sure to be spoiled by some one.

19. Having justified his *writing*, *Juvenal* proceeds to justify his writing *satire*.

20. *Auruncæ alumnus*. *Lucilius*, the early Roman satirist, was born at *Suessa Aurunca* in *Campania*, 148 B. C. Cf. *Hor. Sat.* I, 10, 56-74; II, 1, 30 ff.

21. *Si vacat*—i. c., *si vacui estis, if you are at leisure*.

25. *Quo tondente*, ablative absolute, translate, *under whose shears*.

*Gravis*, his beard was *gravis* because it brought a certain amount of *gravitas, dignity*.

*Mihi iuveni*, a sort of dative of reference. This line occurs again X, 226.

26. *Pars* refers to *Crispinus*.

*Verna Canopi*, born and bred at *Canopus*, not necessarily a house slave. *Canopus* was a city of *Egypt*, near *Alexandria*, noted for its profligacy.

27. *Crispinus* is said to have come to *Rome* as a fish-peddler, and to have been made an *eques* by *Domitian*.

*Umero revocante*, he gave a lazy shrug of the shoulder to prevent his cloak from slipping off.

28. *Aestivum aurum*. The ultra-fashionable Romans had lighter finger-rings for summer.

30. *Saturam*. Juvenal seems to use the word with something of the idea of our *satire*; originally it meant *medley*, and was derived from *lanx satura*, a basket of first fruit-offerings.

32. *Causidici*, *pettifogger*. *Matho* seems to have been well known. Juvenal mentions him in two other places, and Martial often.

*Lectica*. Cf. Fig. 2.

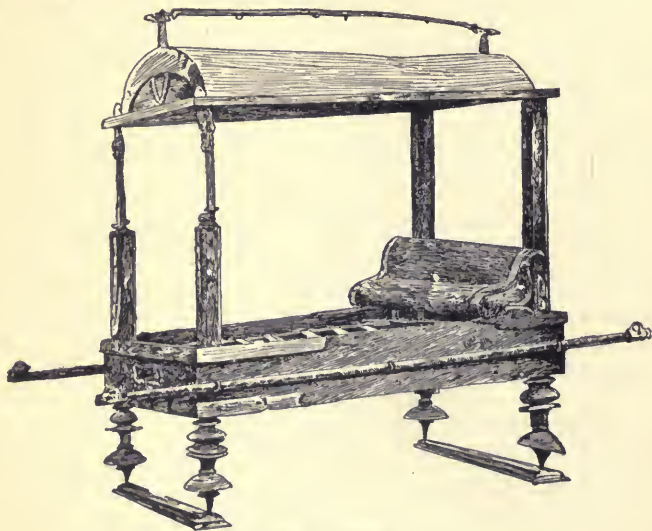


FIG. 2.—Lectica.

33. *Delator*. The trade of informer was very profitable as well as very disreputable. Cf. Tac. Hist. IV, 42.

35. *Massa*. Baebius Massa was procurator of Africa in 70 A. D. He was accused of extortion (*repetundarum*), after his proconsulate in Baetica, by Herennius Senecio and the younger Pliny.

36. *Carus*. Mettius Carus was another infamous informer; he secured the condemnation of Herennius Senecio in 73 A. D. Cf. Plin. Ep. I, 5, 3; VII, 19, 5. Thymele was an actress, Latinus an actor.

45. *Iecur*. The ancients localized various passions in different organs of the body, for which physiological justification is not wanting. Translate *heart*. Cf. Hor. Odes I, 13, 4.

46. *Gregibus*. An intentionally undignified word, almost = "gangs."

48. *Infamia*. Either general = *disgrace*, or special = ἀτιμία, *loss of civil rights*.

49. *Ab octava*—i. e., he began his feasting at the unseemly hour of two o'clock in the afternoon.

*Marius (Priscus)* was accused for his extortion in Africa, by Pliny and Tacitus, in 100 A. D. He was condemned, but had stolen enough to pay his fine and live in luxury besides. The province gained its ease, but very little else.

51. *Venusina lucerna*. Horace was born at *Venusia*, 65 B. C. Cf. Hor. Sat. II, 1, 34.

*Lucerna*, perhaps, as most editors think, means "midnight oil"; it may, however, as the Scholiast suggests, refer to the light shed by the lamp of genius.

52. *Agitem, drive at, pursue*.

*Heracleas (fabulas)*. The plural makes it general.

53. *Labyrinthi mugitum*—i. e., the Minotaur.

54. *Puero, Icarus*. The preposition is not used, because the unfortunate boy was not an active agent in the matter.

*Fabrum, Daedalus*.

58. *Curam, charge, control*.

59. *Caret* follows the perfect *donavit* naturally, since it denotes a present state resulting from past action.

60. *Pervolat, flies along*.

61. *Flaminiam (viam)*. The great north road leading from Rome over the *pons Mulvius* to Ariminum.

*Automedon*, the charioteer of Achilles. The young man drives his own chariot. So in the modern tally-ho.

62. *Lacernatae, in a man's cloak*.

*Se iactaret. Se iactare = to brag, boast, show off*.

63. *Ceras*. The Romans often took notes for temporary use on wax-coated tablets, writing with a pointed ivory *stylus*. Cf. Figs. 3 and 4.

64. *Iam sexta cervice*. He already has six slaves to bear his litter, soon he may have eight.

65. *Hinc atque inde = hinc atque hinc, on this side and that*.

*Nuda, open*.

66. *Referens, recalling*.

*Maeconate supino*. Maccenas, the friend and patron of Horace, had a reputation for effeminaey, which is referred to in the adjective *supino*.

67. *Falso*. *Signator* retains sufficient verbal force to admit the use of the adverb.

68. *Uda, to prevent it from clinging to the wax*.

69. *Calenum (vinum)*, wine from Cales in Campania.



FIG. 3.  
Stylus.



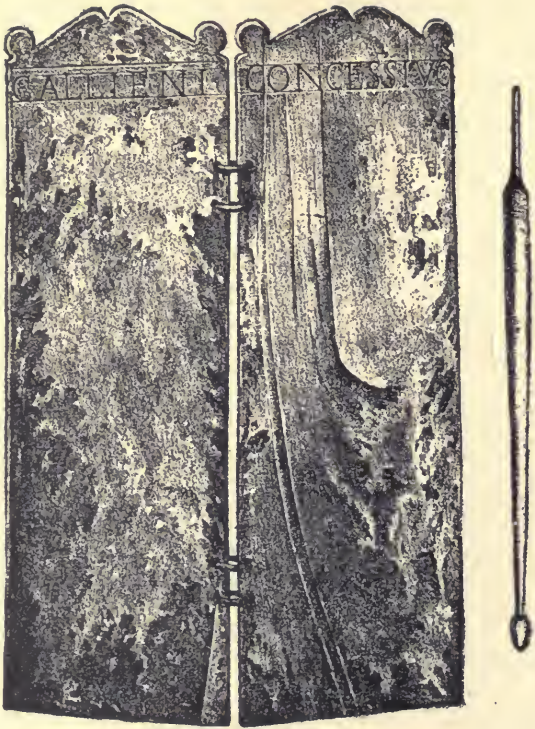


FIG. 4.—Writing tablets.

70. *Sitiente* is probably ablative absolute with *eo* understood, while *viro* is dative. The explanation seems harsh but unavoidable. Note that the quantity of the *i* in *viro* prevents it from being mistaken for a form of *virus*.

71. *Luusta* was a famous professional poisoner who killed Claudius to please Agrippina, and Britannicus to please Nero.

*Propinquas*, neighbors.

72. *Per famam et populum*, through (and so in defiance of) the talk of the people.

*Nigros*, from the effect of the poison.

*Efferre* has the special sense, *to carry out the bodies of the dead*. Cf. *Nepos*. *Arist.* 3, 2.

73. *Gyaris*, a small desolate island near Andros, one of the Cyclades, to which criminals were transported.

75. *Criminibus*, usually *accusations*, here probably *crimes*.

*Debent*, the subject is to be supplied.

*Praetoria*, *palaces*, originally the tents of the commander.

76. *Caprum*—i. e., the ornaments on the silver-ware, among which figures of animals were common. Cf. *Fig. 5*.

79. *Indignatio*. The *o* in such words shows a gradual tendency to become short.

80. *Cluviens* is unknown, probably some poor poet of the time, with whom Juvenal, with assumed modesty, compares himself.

81. *Deucalion*. For an account of the flood from which Deucalion and Pyrrha alone were saved, cf. *Ov. Met.* 1, 260.

*Nimbus*—i. e., the rains.

83. The legend was that, after the destruction of the inhabitants of the earth by the flood, a new race was created from the stones upon the mountain-side.

86. *Discursus*, restless running to and fro.

*Farrago*, *medley*, literally mixed fodder given to cattle. Cf. *far* and *farina*.

88. *Sinus*. The fold of the toga, used as a pocket, was called *sinus*. Cf. *Fig. 6*. This is probably what is meant here. Others take *sinus* to mean *sail*, others *gulf*; of these the former seems less well suited to the meaning of *patuit*; the latter is inapplicable; avarice does not throw things into an abyss, but draws them into its own keeping.

*Alea*, supply *habuit*. Such omissions are common in conversational style. Translate *when was gambling so bold?*

89. *Neque*, *nec* is much more usual in post-Augustan poets. Juvenal has it 160 times, *neque* only 7.

*Itur*, "on va, they go."

91. *Dispensatore*. In the battles of the gaming-table the steward took charge of the sinews of war—i. e., furnished the money.



FIG. 5.—Bronze jugs.



92. *Sestertia centum*, about \$4,000. II. 647, III.

93. *Reddere* = to give back, then to give what is due, so here. It does not mean that the master gambles away all his property and then pledges his slave's clothing, but that his losses are so great that he can not properly clothe his servants.

94. *Quis totidem*, etc. Avarice, recklessness, and luxury all go together. The rich men of the day dined on seven courses, but alone. What a contrast to the frugal meals of the ancients, where the patron was surrounded by his clients, whose relation to him was one of honorable dependence!

95. *Sportula*. In early times the clients dined with their patron (*cena recta*); later a basket of food, a "dole," was given to each client at the door; finally, a sum of money was substituted.

96. *Turbæ togatæ*. There is a certain irony in the combination of these two words, "a dress-coat mob."

97. *Ille*. Like our emphatic *he*, the master.

99. A *præcone*. A regular list of those to whom the *sportula* was due was kept to avoid repeaters and substitutes.

100. *Trojugenæ*, members of the oldest Roman families. Many *gentes* traced their origin from Trojan heroes; so the Julian gens from *Iulus*.



FIG. 6.—Toga with sinns.

*Et ipsi, they too, even they.*

101. *Da praetori, etc.* There seem to have been two classes of these respectable beggars, the impoverished aristocrats and the wealthy upstarts. The *praetor* and the *tribunus* belong to the former, the *libertinus* to the latter.

104. *Quod* refers to the statement concerning his birthplace.

*Fenestrae.* Holes for ear-rings, marking his Eastern origin.

105. *Licet, although.*

*Tabernae, shops.* Cf.

Fig. 7, a bas-relief representation of a cutler's shop.

106. *Quadringenta (septertia).* The *census equester* was 400,000 sesterces.

*Quid confert, etc.,* what does equestrian rank amount to, if a member of one of the old families like Corvinus has to hire himself out as a shepherd?

107. *Laurenti.* Laurentum was near the coast of Latium, between Ostia and Lavinium. Cf. Livy I, 1.

108. *Conductas.* *Conducere* is used in two senses: *conducere rem utendam* means to pay for the use of a thing, *conducere rem faciendam* means to receive pay for taking care of a thing.

109. *Pallante et Licinis.* For the plural, cf. line 52. Pallas and Licinus were freedmen proverbial for their wealth. The former was a favorite of the Emperor Claudius and a brother of the Felix mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles. The latter was one of Augustus's favorites.

110. *Sacro honori,* the tribuneship, which was a sacred office, in that the incumbent was secure from arrest.

111. *Pedibus albis.* This is usually explained by reference to some supposed custom of marking the feet of slaves with chalk. May it not mean barefooted?

113. *Etsi, etc.* It is a wonder that, among the host of temples erected to all sorts of divinities, we have not dedicated one to the real god of our idolatry, the "almighty dollar."

114. *Habitat,* used intransitively.



FIG. 7.—Taberna.

116. *Quae*, referring to *Concordia*, is the subject of *crepitat*.

*Salutato nido* refers to the noise of the birds that had built their nests in the ruins of the temple.

117. *Summus honor*—i. e., the *consul*, so men of rank and position.

119. *Comites*, etc., the rest of us, we poor men who depend on the *sportula* for the necessaries of life, are naturally reduced to such tricks as those described below.

120. *Densissima lectica*, *crowds of litters*. The singular is used collectively. Cf. *plurima rosa*.

*Centum quadrantes*, the usual amount of the *sportula*, about 25 cents.

125. *Galla mea est*. One man brings his wife, that he may secure a double amount; another brings an empty sedan-chair. If the *praeco* has his suspicions, the man puts on a bold front and calls out to the supposed occupant to show herself; as she remains invisible, he excuses her, on the ground that she is probably asleep, and begs the clerk not to disturb her.

126. *Quiescet*. The future denotes probability, as often in German.

127. *Pulchro*, ironical, *fine*.

128. *Iuris*. The use of the genitive with such adjectives as *peritus*, is increasingly common in post-Augustan writers. There was a statue of Apollo near the law-courts, hence his supposed skill in law.

130. *Nescio quis*, *some — or other*.

*Arabarches*, an Egyptian title, used here in contempt.

133. *Vota*, *hopes*; so Horace, *Hoc erat in votis*. Sat. II, 6, 1.

134. *Miseris*, dative of "apparent agent." Really a dative of interest like any other.

136. *Rex horum*, the patron.

*Toris*. *Torus*, properly a cushion placed on the couch, came to be applied to the couch itself. Cf. Fig. 8.

137. *Orbibus*. The collection of round tables made from a single section of rare wood, was a fashionable folly of the time. Cf. Becker, *Gallus* II, 302, ff.

139. *Nullus iam*, etc. The race of parasites, poor but agreeable table companions, is gradually disappearing (and a good thing too), for who could bear, etc. Others take this to be a remark of the rich man: "At all events we shall get rid of parasites."

142. *Amictus*, accusative plural.

145. *Nec tristis*—i. e., by no means sad.

146. *Ducitur funus*. One of the many specialized uses of *ducere*.

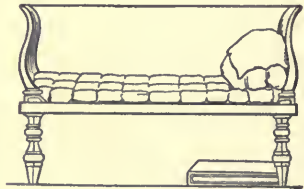


FIG. 8.—Torus.

*Iratis amicis*, because, dying intestate, the rich man had left them no legacies. Another dative of apparent agent.

149. *Omne in præcipiti*, etc. Vice has reached its climax, subject for satire is ready, one has only to spread one's sails.

153. *Simplicitas*, *boldness*, *frankness*. The following lines are quoted as an example of the boldness of ancient satire.

154. *Refert*. Note the difference between *refert* and *refert*—e. g., line 118.

155. *Pone Tigellinum*, etc., *put Tigellinus into your verses*—i. e., try such satire in these times—and you will find your punishment ready. The punishment here described is said to have been inflicted on many of the early Christians. The victim was surrounded with pitch (*taeda*), his chin supported by a stake (*fico pectore*), and he was then burned. The body would be drawn away through the sand of the arena.

157. *Deducis* must be for the future tense. Others read *deducit*, supplying *quæ* referring to *taeda* above as its subject.

158. *Qui dedit*, etc. Juvenal asks, "Shall all these erines go on unrebuked?"

*Vehatur* is subjunctive in a deliberative question.

159. *Illino*—i. e., from his *lectica*.

160. *Contra* = *obviam*.

161. *Accusator*, etc. Merely saying, "*That is the man*," will cause you to be looked on as his accuser.

162. *Aenean*. You may safely pit Aeneas against Rutulus, or write of Achilles or Hylas, but beware of rousing men's wrath and tears by touching on the sins of the day. We are reminded of a modern clergyman who desired to spare the feelings of his hearers, and so preached on the terrible depravity of cannibalism.

164. *Hylas* was the favorite of Hercules; going to draw water, he was seized and carried off by the nymphs.

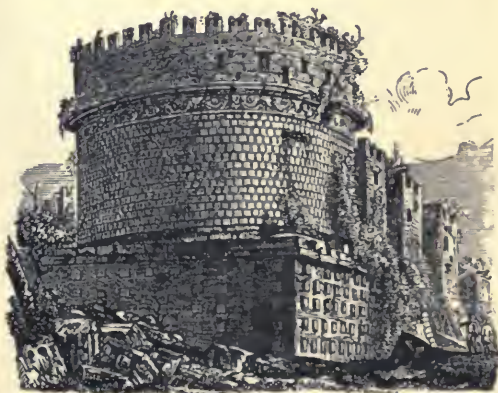


FIG. 9.—Tomb of Caecilia Metella.

188. *Inde irae et lacrimae.* Terence's *hinc illae lacrimae* (And. I, 126) had become proverbial.

189. *Duelli.* *Duellum* is the older form of *bellum*, as *duonus* of *bonus*. Cf. *duo* and *bis*.

170. *Experiar.* Juvenal answers, "I will try then what I may be allowed to say about the dead whose tombs line the highways." The most imposing monuments of the dead were built beside the Appian, Flaminian,

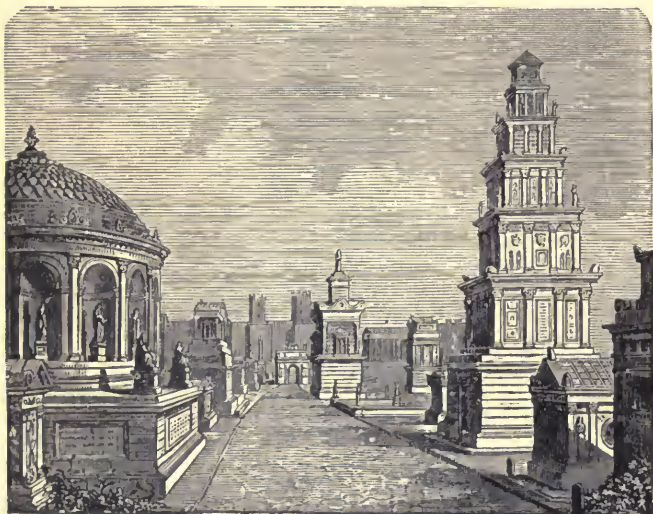


FIG. 10.—Restoration of tombs on the Appian Way.

and Latin roads. The laws of the twelve tables forbade interments within the city. The tomb of Caccilia Metella, on the Appian, is shown in Fig. 9. Fig. 10 is an attempt to reproduce the original appearance of the tombs on the Appian road.

171. Notice the singular *cinis*, where we use the plural; Juvenal has *cineres* in XI, 44.



## SATIRE III.

## THE DISADVANTAGES OF LIFE AT ROME.

INTRODUCTION.—Juvenal tells us that as Umbricius, one of his friends, who has decided to leave Rome and find a home at Cumæ, is waiting for the cart that is to carry his goods to his new dwelling-place, they walk together to a spot just outside the walls, and there Umbricius tells him why the great city has become unbearable to him. There is no room for honest men where all success is the reward of wrong-doing. Rome has become the paradise of servile, versatile, conscienceless Greeks, who are ready to assume every rôle, even that of the professional philosopher, and are equally unscrupulous in all. Nor is there room at Rome for a poor man. He is ill-treated and despised, and is likely to be driven to dishonesty by the ostentation and display that society forces upon him. The dangers of the city are described, and it is shown that they press most heavily on him who can not purchase safety. The fire that ruins the poor man is a source of gain to the rich; the poor man must be jostled in the crowd and risk his life among the loaded wagons, while the rich man is borne aloft out of reach of danger in his luxurious litter.

The subject is not exhausted, but the wagon has come, the driver calls, and Umbricius bids Juvenal good-by.

1. *Confusus, disturbed.*

2. *Laudo*, its object is readily supplied from *amici*.

*Cumis.* *Cumæ* was an old Greek settlement, whence the Romans derived their alphabet. It was a few miles north of modern Naples, and was at this time almost deserted, *vacuis*.

3. *Destinet.* The subjunctive marks the thought as that of *Umbricius* (l. 21).

*Sibyllæ.* The cave of the Sibyl, which is still shown, was near *Cumæ*. Cf. Verg. *Aen.* VI, 18; *Cumæa Sibylla*. It was from her that Tarquin was said to have purchased the Sibylline books.

4. *Baiarum.* *Baiæ* was a fashionable resort near *Cumæ*.

*Amoeni secessus.* Appositional genitive. Cf. *urbis Romæ* and, in English, *the city of London*.

5. *Prochyta.* A rocky desert island (*Procida*) off the coast between *Naples* and *Cumæ*.

*Suburæ.* The crowded, noisy part of Rome, between the Viminal and Esquiline Hills. Juvenal speaks as if all Rome were one Subura. For the dative, cf. I, 18; note.

6. *Ut non—credas*, negative result clause.

7. *Lapsus tectorum.* Cf. ll. 190-196. The buildings at Rome were often



carried to a great height, owing to the cost of land, and the upper stories were usually of wood. *Tectum* (*tegu*) means *covering, roof, building*.

8. *Saevae*. Cf. *iniquae*, I. 30.

9. As if such recitations formed the climax of horrors. Cf. VIII, 221. The name of the month was changed from *Sextilis* in honor of the emperor.

10. *Domus*—i. e., his family and possessions.

*Raeda*. A four-wheeled traveling-carriage. The word is said to be Celtic. Cf. Fig. 11. The present tense with *dum* is regular in narrative.

11. *Ad*, at or near.

*Arcus*, the arches of the aqueduct that passed over the *porta Capena*, hence *madida*. The *via Appia* began at this gate.

12. *Constituebat*. *Constituo*, to make an appointment, is used either with the dative, as here, or with *cum* and the ablative.



FIG. 11.—Raeda.

*Amicae*. *Egeria*, Liv. I, 21. For the ease, cf. note on I, 18.

14. *Quorum* depends on *supellex*; *cophinus faenumque* are in the predicate.

15. I. e., what was formerly a holy place has become a mere source of income. *Mercedem pendere* = to pay rent.

16. *Camenis*, the Roman national Muses, *Egeria*, *Carmenta*, *Antevorta*, and *Postvorta*.

17. *Speluncas*, grottoes, here artificial.

18. *Veris*—i. e., *speluncis*.

20. *Ingenuum tofum*, the natural stone (*tufa*).

23. *Res*, property.

Here, in the time of Augustus *heri* was the regular form. Cf. *vesperi*, *vespere*; *mani*, *mane*.

*Eadem* (*res*) is the subject of *deteret*. More usual is *res deteritur*.

24. *Exiguus*, neuter plural, the trifling (*remnants*); it seems to be dative, though best translated *from*.

25. *Exiit alas*. *Daedalus* flew north from Crete and alighted at Cumae. Verg. Aen. VI, 14 ff. *Exuo* is the regular word for taking off garments, the opposite is *induo*.

27. *Lachesi*. The individual duties of the Fates were not always clearly defined. Properly *Laësis* decided the length of each human life. *Clotho* spun the thread, and *Atropos* cut it off.

28. *Subennte, supporting.*

29. *Artorius et Catulus.* Typical rascals; personally unknown.

31. *Quis facile est aedem conducere, etc.*—i. e., the whole tribe of contractors, men who could make money out of anything, from building a temple to removing sewage.

*Quis, dative.*

*Conduere* means to take a contract for. Cf. note I, 108.

*Flumina, portus*—i. e., for such things as building dams and dredging harbors.

32. *Busta, the funeral pyre.* *Buro = uro*, whence *combuo*; cf. combustion. Cremation must have been common in Rome before 450 B. C., for the laws of the Twelve Tables forbid it within the city.

33. *Caput*, from meaning *head*, comes to mean *body, life, person.*

*Domina—sub hasta.* This seems to refer to a custom of fixing a spear above the slave auction-block, as a sign of conquest.

*Venale, to be sold, for sale.*

34. *Hi*, subject of *edunt*.

35. *Buccae* is in apposition with *hi*; *blowers, bawlers.*

36. *Munera, the public shows.* These were often provided by private citizens as a means of establishing popularity. The person that provided for the expenses was called *editor muneris*.

37. *Occidunt (quem vulgus, pollice verso, iubet).* When a gladiator was beaten, the people called for his death *verso pollice*; if they thought he had deserved by his bravery to have his life spared, they gave the sign *presso pollice*. Just what the two terms mean is unknown; *pollicem vertere* is usually considered to be to turn the thumb up, but the whole matter is in doubt. The *editor* was the interpreter of public opinion.

*Populariter, to please the people.*

38. *Et cur non omnia?*—i. e., why should they not do everything?

40. The success of such men is merely the sport of Fortune, who raises them at her caprice.

42. *Poscere, call for*—i. e., ask to read.

*Motus astrorum, etc.*—i. e., I have no knowledge of fortune-telling.

44. *Ranarum, etc.* Poison was prepared from the entrails of a venomous species of frog. Cf. I, 70.

47. *Tamquam manous, etc.*—i. e., as I am neither able nor willing to help men steal, they think of me as maimed, a useless trunk with a withered right hand. The members of a provincial governor's *cohors* were called his *comites*.

48. *Exstinctae dextrae, genitive of quality.*

49. *Consciui, accomplice.*

50. *Aestuat.* In classical Latin the subjunctive is used in such cases.

52. *Secreti honesti, an honorable secret.*

*Fecit; fecerit* would be more exact.

53. *Verri*. Verres is taken as the type of an extortionate governor. He was propractor of Sicily 73-70 B. C.

*Vult*; the subject is the same as that of *erit*.

54. *Tanti*, of so much value. Probably a locative.

*Non*, rarely, as here, used for *ne*. Hor. A. P. 460.

*Opaci*, shaded.

55. *Tagi*, the river Tagus was said to contain golden sand.

56. *Careas*, *sumas*, and *timearis*, are subjunctives in clauses of result.

*Ponenda* = *deponenda*.

60. *Opstabit*, notice the form; *obstat* occurs in lines 164, 194, 243.

61. *Quamvis*; in classical Latin *quamquam* would be used.

*Quota*, how small.

*Achaei*, predicate nominative.

62. The stream of Oriental influence has been flowing into Rome for a long time.

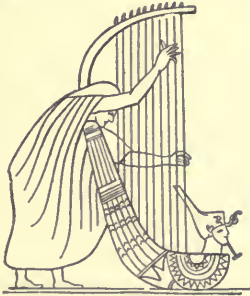


FIG. 12.—Sambuca.



FIG. 13.—Tympanum.

63. *Chordas obliquas*; the *sambuca*, a sort of harp, is meant. Cf. Fig. 12.

64. *Nec non* = *et*.

*Gentilia*, national; for the *tympanum*, cf. Fig. 13.

67. *Rusticus ille*, etc.—i. e., the old Roman peasant has degenerated into a servile imitator of the Greeks.

*Trechēdīpna*. The meaning is uncertain, probably a sort of Greek shoe.

68. *Niceteria*, wrestling prizes.

69. *Sicyone*, on the Gulf of Corinth.

*Amydone*, in Macedonia, on the river Axius.

70. *Trallibus aut Alabandis*; these towns were in Caria.

71. *Esquilias*, the *Esquiline*.

*Dictam a vimine collem* is, of course, the *Viminal*

72. *Viscera, the vitals*; they worm themselves into positions of confidence, and finally supplant their masters.

73. Here follows a description of Greek character and attainments. It is painful to reflect, in this connection, that the Americans have been called the Greeks of modern times, for the three characteristics to which Juvenal gives prominence are—elegance being sacrificed to force—"smartness," "impudence," and "the gift of gab."

74. *Isaao*, a famous rhetorician whom the younger Pliny praises highly. Pl. Ep. II, 3.

*Ede, tell.*

75. *Hominem, character.*

76. *Aliptes, an anointer, a trainer.*

77. *Schoenobates, funambulus = a rope-dancer.* Cf. Fig. 14.

*Omnia novit Graeculus esuriens—* i. e., "your Greek can do anything to earn a living."

78. *Miseris*; most editions have *isusseris*.

80. *Qui sumpsit pinnas, Daedalus.*

81. *Conchylia, purple cloaks, so luxury.*

*Prior signabit—* i. e., take precedence in signing wills, etc.

82. *Toro meliore—* i. e., a higher place at the table.

83. *Pruna et cottona*; both plums and figs came from Syria.

84. *Usque adeo nihil est, quod, is it so absolutely nothing that; usque adeo* is literally *even up to that—* i. e., to such a degree.

85. *Baca Sabina*, the olive.

86. *Quid quod, what of the fact that?*

88. *Invalidi* is used as a noun and depends on *collum*.

*Collum* and *cervix* are purposely compared.

89. *Herculis* depends on *cervicibus*.

*Antaeum*. Hercules overcame him only by holding him up from the earth, whence he derived his strength.

92. *We too may praise these same things.*

98. *Antiochus*, etc. The best actors excite no wonder in Greece (*illic*), for the whole people is born to dissimulation.

102. *Brumae*, for *brevimae*; so, *the shortest day*; so, *winter*.

103. *Endromidem*, a thick, heavy cloak. Cf. *Ostric*, in *Hamlet V, 2*.

104. *Omni*; Weidner reads *omnis*, and compares *Hor. Odes III, 30, 6: Non omnis moriar.*

105. *Aliena sumere vultum*, etc.; to make his face a mirror to reflect other men's moods.



FIG. 14.—Funambulus.

106. *Iactare manus*—i. e., to make gestures of admiration.

114. The meaning seems to be: Since I have begun to talk of the Greeks, let me tell you what their learning, their philosophy, does; I might go into details about their schools (*gymnasia*), but pass that by and listen to the practical effect of their vaunted philosophy.

115. *Abollae*. The *abolla* was a cloak much affected by the professional philosophers. It is shown in Fig. 15.

116. *Stoicus*; P. Egnatius Celer accused Barea, his pupil, of treason.

117. *Nutritus*, *educated*.

118. *Gorgonei caballi*. Pegasus, who sprang from the Gorgon's blood, is said to have dropped a feather from his wing in flying over Tarsus. Note that *caballus* is the Low-Latin word whence the French *cheval* is derived.

120. *Protogenes*, etc., *some Greek flatterer*.

121. *Gentis vitio*—i. e., in accordance with the selfish practice of his race.

122. *Solus habet*, *keeps him for himself*.

*Facilem*, *receptive*.

125. *Minor*, *of less account*.

*Iactura*, *the tossing aside, throwing overboard*.

126. *Officium*, *service*.

*Ne nobis blandiar*, *not to flatter ourselves, to speak the plain truth*.

127. *What good does it do a poor man if he takes pains to put on his toga and hurry off before daylight to pay his visit of ceremony to some rich, childless widow, when he has a praetor as his rival?* Legacy-hunting became a regular business during the empire, and as such little attentions as morning-calls were highly valued, the legacy-hunters made a point of being at hand as early as possible.

129. *Orbis*. *Orbus* means either *without parents*, or, as here, *without children*. The cognate English word *orphan* has been restricted to the former meaning.

137. The character of even a *Nasica*, a *Numa*, or a *Metellus*, would be no recommendation nowadays. The first question would be, "How much is he worth?"

*Hospes numinis Idaei*. When the statue of Cybele was to be brought to Rome, 204 B. C., the oracle declared that it must be intrusted to the most virtuous man in the state. The senate awarded the honor to P. Scipio *Nasica*, who thus became the host of the divinity.

139. When the temple of *Vesta* was burned, 241 B. C., L. *Caecilius Metellus* rescued the *palladium* of *Minerva*.

141. *Pascit*; *pascere* is the technical term for keeping slaves or cattle.

142. *Paropside*, *side dish, entrée*.

143. Cf. *Hor. Sat. I, 1, 62*.



FIG. 15.  
Abolla.



144. *Lioet, although.*

*Samothracum, genitive.* The Samothracian gods were the *Cabiri*; their worship was very mysterious.

145. *Nostrorum (deorum).*

146. *Dis ignoscentibus ipsis*; the very gods pardon perjury in a poor man, for they know that his case is desperate.

147. *Quid quod, cf. l. 86.*

148. *Hic idem, this same man.*

150. *Conzuto vulnere, ablative absolute.*

151. *Nou una, many a.*

153. *Inquit*; the subject is probably the *designator*, whose duty it was to see that the distinction of rank was observed.

155. *Cuius res legi nou sufficit.* After the time of Augustus, a fortune of 400,000 sesterces was necessary to entitle one to equestrian rank, and to a seat among the knights in the theatre. Cf. I, 106. and line 159.

158. *Pinnirapi.* The gladiators had various modes of combat; the *pinnirapus* achieved victory when he seized the *pinna* or crest from his adversary's helmet. Cf. Fig. 16.

*Lanistae*, a trainer of gladiators. Cf. Fig. 17, which shows the *retiarius* (on the left), the *secutor*, and the *lanista*.

159. *Othoni.* The law of Otho (*lex Roscia*), passed 67 B. C., provided that the first fourteen rows of seats in the theatre should be reserved for the knights.

160. *Hic, here* at Rome.

*Censu minor, of small means.* *Censu* is the ablative of specification.

161. *Sarcinulis, dowry, literally baggage.*

*Inpar*—i. e., whose property is unequal to hers.

162. *Aedilibus, dative.* The aediles had the care of the city, and often asked counsel of private citizens.



FIG. 16.—Pinnirapus.

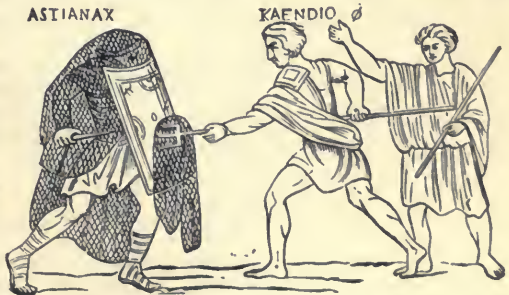


FIG. 17.—Retiarius, secutor, and lanista.



163. *Debuerant*. Notice the tense.

*Olim* is often used in the silver age for *iam dudum*.

*Tenues*, of slender fortune.

165. *Res angusta domi*, a proverbial phrase for poverty.

*Illis*, dative.

166. *Conatus*, the effort.

*Magno* (*pretio*), ablative of price (instrumental).

167. *Frugi*, an "indeclinable adjective," really the dative of *frux*, originally used as predicative dative.

168. Fashion makes simple living still more difficult. One is ashamed of earthenware at Rome, but in the country it is no disgrace.

170. *Veneto*—i. e., such as the *Veneti* use.

*Cucullo*, hood, cloak.

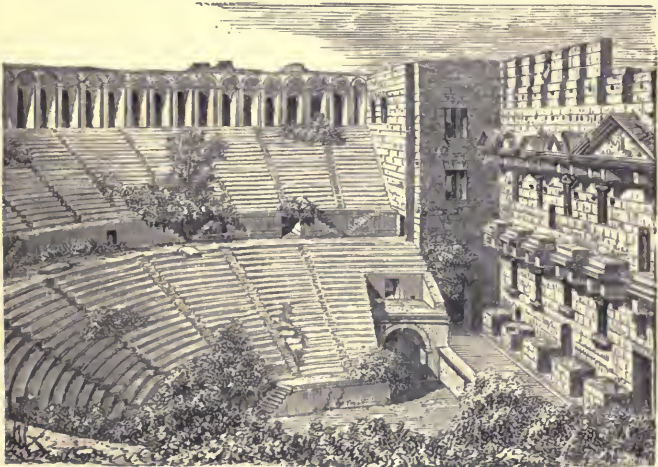


FIG. 18.—Theatre at Aspendos.

171. The wearing of so expensive a garment as the toga is only a Roman fashion.

172. Even when the glory of festal days is celebrated in the grassy theatre. The country theatre was usually an open space, where the audience might find seats on the slope of the hill-side.

174. *Notum exodium*, the old familiar play, given every year.

176. *Formidat*, trembles at.

177. *Similes* modifies *orchestram* and *populum*.

178. *Orchestra*. The *orchestra* in the Greek theatre was the place occupied by the chorus; in the Roman theatre, where there was no chorus, it was devoted to the seats of the senators and men of highest rank. Cf. Fig. 18.

*Clari velamen honoris*, as the mark of distinguished honor—i. e., as the garb of their great office.

180. *Hio*, here, at Rome.

*Habitus nitor*, the splendor of dress.

181. *Arca*, ablative of separation.

184. *Cossum*, unknown.

185. *Clauso labello*—i. e., even if he does not say a word to you.

*Veiento*, nominative. He was one of the *delatores*.

186. One rich man celebrates the day when his favorite (son?) first shaves his beard, another when his hair is cut; the slaves all have cakes for sale which the visitor is obliged to buy. A delicate way of feeding the servants.

187. *Accipe*, etc.; take one, since you must, and let it serve as yeast to stir your indignation.

188. *Praestare*, to furnish, pay.

189. *Peculia*. A slave could hold no property without the permission of his master, if allowed to retain his earnings, they were called *peculium*.

190. *Gelida Praeneste*, cool Praeneste. It was about 23 miles east of Rome. Cf. Hor. Od. III, 4, 22.

*Ruinam*, *ruina* was the special term for the fall of a building.

191. *Volsiniis*, in Etruria, about 70 miles from Rome.

192. *Simplicibus Gabiis*. Between Rome and Praeneste. Possibly there is a reference to the simplicity of the inhabitants when they were duped by Sextus Tarquinius. Cf. Livy I, 53 f.

*Proni Tiburis*. Tibur was on a hill sloping down to the Anio, 16 miles from Rome. Horace often refers to it.

193. *Tenui tibiocine*, by a slender prop.

194. *Sul*, partitive genitive.

196. *Securos*—i. e., *nos*, the inhabitants.

198. A description of such an *incendium*. The name *Ucalegon* is borrowed from Vergil's account of burning of Troy. Aen. II, 311.

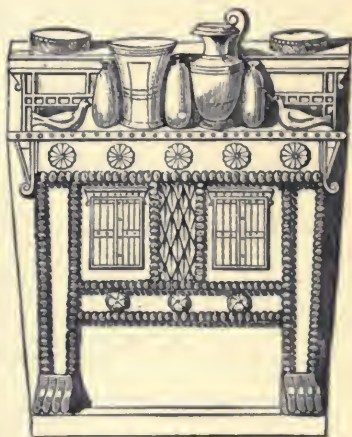


FIG. 19.—Abacus.

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ad

199. *Tabulata tertia*, the third story.

*Tibi*, ethical dative.

200. *Trepidatur*, the commotion begins.

203. *Codro*, unknown.

*Procula*. Probably the name of a dwarf well known at the time.

204. *Abaci*, a sort of marble-topped sideboard. Cf. Fig. 19.

*Nec non et*, the *nec non*=*et*, the *et* is correlative with the *et* of the next line.

205. *Chiro*—i. e., a statue of the centaur *Chiron*.

207. *Divina carmina*, probably the poems of Homer.

*Opici*, the Greek word for *Osci* = barbarians.

208. *Illud totum nihil*, all that nothing.

210. If fire deprives a poor man of his all, none helps him, he is left to starve; but if a rich man's house burns, every one is anxious to help repair the loss.

212. *Asturici*, unknown; he is called *Persicus* below, line 221.

*Horrida mater*—i. e., the matrons appear with disheveled hair, as on occasions of public mourning.

213. *Pullati*, in the *pulla vestis*, a dark-gray mourning-garment.

*Vadimonia*, the sessions of the court.

216. *Signa*, statues; *nuda* marks them as Greek.

217. *Euphranoris et Polyoliti*; the former was a sculptor at Athens in the time of Alexander, the latter came from Argos in the time of Pericles.

218. *Phaecasiatorum*; this is Roth's reading, adopted by Mayor. The *φαίκασιον* was a white shoe worn by Greek priests. Here the epithet is transferred to the gods. In the reading, "*haec Asianorum*," *haec* is usually explained as nom. sg. fem.; but Weidner calls it neut. pl.

219. *Mediamque Minervam*, and among them (a statue of) *Minerva*; others, less correctly, I think, take it to mean a bust of *Minerva*.

221. *Orborum*, cf. note, line 129. His childlessness makes him the object of special attentions.

222. *Suspectus, tamquam*, suspected of, a common use of *tamquam* in the silver age.

223. *Avelli* has the force of the middle voice.

*Circensibus*. The public shows were used to keep the lower classes amused and contented. Napoleon III tried the same plan in Paris. The most important of the Roman games were the *ludi magni*, held in April. Cf. X, 81.

*Sorae, Fabrateriae, Frusinone*; these were small towns in *Latium*. Notice that the first two are locatives, the third locative ablative.

225. *Quanti*. The antecedent *tanti* is omitted. So-called genitive of *ce* or *value*. Probably a locative construction.

*Jonducis, hire*. Cf. I, 108.

26. *Puteusque brevis*, a shallow well, needing no rope.

229. *Pythagoreis*. They were vegetarians, probably owing to their belief in the transmigration of souls.

231. It is something to feel that you actually *own* any part of the world, even if it be but a single lizard.

232. *Plurimus*, *very many a*.

*Vigilando*, *from lying awake*. Notice the quantity of the *o*, and cf. I, 63.

234. *Meritoria*, *lodgings*.

235. *Magnis opibus*, ablative of means; if one owns a large house and sleeps in the middle of it, he may avoid the noise.

236. *Caput morbi*, *the source of disease*.

237. *Convicia mandrae*, the quarreling and mutual abuse of the drovers, when there was a "block" in the street.

238. *Draso*. *Tiberius Claudius Drusus* (the Emperor Claudius) was famous for his sleepiness, as are the animals referred to in *vitulis marinis*.

239. *Officium*, *duty*, such as making a call, or attending a recitation.

240. *Super ora*—i. e., above the heads of the common people.

*Liburno*—i. e., a Liburnian slave. Cf. I, 64. This reading is better than *liburna*. The absence of the preposition may be explained, as in I, 54.

241. *Obiter*, *on the way*.

243. *Ante*, adverb.

245. *Assere*, *the pole* (perhaps of a litter).

247. *Pingua crura luto*. Notice the omission of the verb; common in Juvenal.

248. *Digito*; *digitus* is used of either a finger or a toe.

*Clavus*; soldiers wore "hob-nailed" shoes.

249. The crowd going to the *sportula* adds another element of confusion. Above it is spoken of as a sum of money; here it seems to be actual food, which was taken away in a portable kitchen kept warm for the purpose; hence *fumo*.

251. *Corbulo*, unknown, probably some proverbially strong man; possibly Nero's famous general, Cn. Domitius Corbulo, whom Tacitus calls *corpore ingens*.

253. *Cursu ventilat ignem*, *fans the fire by his running*.

254. *Coruscat*, *sways*.

257. *Saxa Ligustica*—i. e., from the Ligurian quarries.

258. *Axis*, the subject of *procubuit*, is drawn into the relative clause.

261. *More animae*, *like a breath*.

*Domus*, *the household*.

263. *Strigibus*; the *strigilis* was a sort of flesh-scraper used after the bath.

*Guto*, *oil-flask*. Dative. Cf. Fig. 20, which shows the oil flask and several strigils.



FIG. 20.  
Oil flask and  
strigils.

265. *Novicius*, a new-comer; cf. Eng., *novice*.

266. *Porthmea*, the ferryman—i. e., Charon.

*Neo sperat*; if the body were unburied, the soul must wait a hundred years on the bank of the Styx.

*Caenosi gurgitis*—i. e., the Styx. *Caenosus* is also written *cenosus* and *coenosus*.

*Alnum*, the boat.

267. *Trientem*, a copper coin, one third of an *as*, Charon's fee, which was placed between the lips of the dead.

269. *Spatium*, distance.

270. *Fenestris*. Notice the (poetical) omission of the preposition *de*.

272. *Silicem*, the pavement.

*Haberi*, to be held, considered.

274. *Intestatus*, without making your will.

*Adeo*—i. e., so true is it that there are.

275. *Vigiles*, windows where people are awake.

277. *Contentae* agrees with *fenestrae*.

279. *Dat poenas*, etc., he pays for the lack of his usual amusement by suffering such a night as Achilles mourning for the death of his friend Patroclus.

281. This line is rejected by several editors. If genuine, it seems better to consider it as a continuation of Umbricius's speech rather than an interruption by Juvenal.

282. *Inprobus*, hot-headed, reckless.

283. *Coccina laena*; the purple cloak marks him as rich and powerful.

285. *Flammarum*, partitive genitive.

286. *Deducere*, escort. Used of clients accompanying their patron to or from the forum.

287. *Filum*, wick.

288. This description of the bullying attack upon an inoffensive stranger reminds us of the "Mohawks" of London in the time of Addison.

289. *Vapulo*, take the blows.

292. *Aceto*, vinegar and water was a common drink of the poorer classes.

296. *Quaero*. Notice the tense, and cf. Eng., "When do you go away?"

*Prosencha*, a Jewish house of prayer. Used in contempt.

298. *Vadimonia faciunt*, bring a complaint.

301. *Paucis*, a few, some.

*Reverti*, commonly used as a deponent verb; as usual in deponent verbs, the force of the middle voice is evident.

302. *Metuas*, you may fear, you have to fear.

*Spoliet*; subjunctive in a relative clause of purpose.

303. *Derit* = *deerit*. *Omnis* agrees with *compago*, which is the subject of *siluit*.



305. *Agit rem, plies his trade; subitus* contrasts the highwayman's method with that of the thief.

307. The Pontine marshes in Latium, and the Gallinarian forests in Campania, were favorite lurking-grounds for robbers, who, when they were driven thence, flocked to Rome, as if to "preserves" where game was abundant.

309. *Catenae*; some verb, as *conficiuntur*, is understood. The regular order would be *qua fornace, qua incude, non graves catenae?*

310. *Maximus in vinolis*, etc.—i. e., so much iron is used to furnish chains.

311. *Vomer*. Cf. Fig. 21.

312. *Proavorum atavos*; the ascending order of ancestors was *pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus*.

313. *Sub regibus atque tribunis*—i. e., in regal and republican times, before the empire.

314. *Uno, a single*—i. e., the Mamertine prison at the foot of the Capitoline, said to have been built by Aneus Martius. Jugurtha and Cethegus were imprisoned there.

315. *Poteram, I was able, I might have.*

317. *Iandudum*, often written *iam dudum*.

318. *Adnuit*, from meaning *to nod*, comes to mean *to give a sign, to motion*.

319. *Tuo Aquino*; this is taken to mean that Juvenal was born at Aquinum.

*Refici* depends on *properantem*.

320. *Helvinam*; the force of this epithet as applied to Ceres is unknown. Helvia was the name of a Roman gens, by whom a temple to Ceres may have been built at Aquinum.

321. *Converte, call.*

*Ni pudet illas, unless they are ashamed of me.*

322. *Caligatus*, with a countryman's heavy shoes, such as he would wear at Cumae.

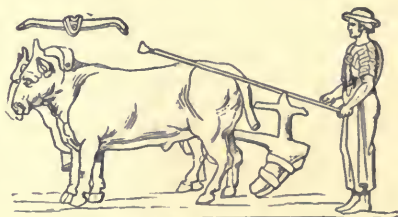


FIG. 21.—Vomer.

## SATIRE IV.

INTRODUCTION.—(The lines omitted at the beginning have no essential connection with the rest.)

This satire describes the degradation of the senate. A fisherman catches a remarkably fine fish, and, knowing that it is likely to be confiscated, makes a virtue of necessity and presents it to the Emperor Domitian. The em-



peror summons the senate from Rome to his Alban villa to consult as to the disposition of the fish. Various senators are described, and each sketch is a masterpiece. The council is dismissed after this weighty matter is decided. Juvenal expresses the wish that Domitian had spent all his time in the luxury and frivolity that this incident illustrates instead of venting his cruelty upon the best men of the state.

37. *Iam* modifies *semianimum*.

*Laceraret*. Domitian was like a tiger tearing the half-dead world.

*Flavius ultimus*, *the last of the Flavians* (Vespasian, Titus, Domitian), T. Domitianus Flavius Nero. From all accounts he seems to have been a cruel, hypocritical, cunning, cowardly scoundrel.

38. *Calvo*. Domitian's vanity made his baldness a serious grief to him.

39. *Adriaci spatium admirabile rhombi*. *Adriaci* is an adjective modifying *rhombi*. The whole expression = *rhombus ingens*. Cf. *Crispi iucunda senectus*, l. 81; *Montani venter*, l. 107.

40. *Ancon*. *Ancona* (in Picenum) was settled by Dorians from Sicily.

41. *Sinus*. The full expression would be *incidit in sinus retis eosque implevit*.

*Haeserat*, *had stuck, had been caught*.

*Illis*, ablative with the comparative.

42. *Maotica*—i. e., in the sea of Azov, formerly called Lake Maotis.

46. *Pontifici summo*. All the emperors had the title, *pontifex maximus*.

*Proponere*, *offer for sale*.

47. *Et*, *even*.

48. *Protinus*, *straightway*.

49. *Agerent cum remige nudo*, *would bring a charge against the poverty-stricken fisherman*.

51. *Vivaria*, object of *depastum* (= *fed upon*).

53. *Palfurio*—*Armillato*. They seem to have been expounders of the law.

55. *Fisci*. The *fiscus* was the private treasury of the emperor, as distinguished from the *aerarium* or state treasury.

57. *Autumno*, ablative absolute with *cedente*.

*Quartanam*, a mild form of fever.

58. *Recentem*, *fresh*; predicate adjective.

59. *Hic*, the fisherman.

*Auster*, the southwest wind would spoil the fish.

60. *Lacus*. There are two small lakes at the foot of the Alban hills.

*Quamquam*; the use of *quamquam* without a finite verb belongs to the silver age.

61. *Minorem*, less than the temple of Vesta at Rome; the fire upon the altar was supposed to have been brought by Aeneas from Troy.

63. *Valvae*, (*folding*) *doors*.

65. *Atriden, Agamemnon*, used, of course, in contempt.  
*Picens*. The fisherman came from Picenum.
66. *Focis*, ablative. Cf. III, 203; *lectus Procula minor*.  
*Genialis*, sacred to your *genius*. Every Roman was supposed to have a special guardian divinity called his *genius*.
67. *Saginae*; the meaning is, *make your stomach ready for the feast*.
68. As if the Fates had saved this fish for this special time.
70. *Surgebant cristae*, *his crest rose* with pleasure at the flattery.
71. *Potestas*, abstract for concrete; cf. Ital. *podesta*, and the English use of a *power* = a *powerful man*.
72. *Derat*, often written *deerat*.  
*Patinae mensura*—i. e., *a dish large enough*.
76. *Abolla*. Cf. III, 115; *facinus maioris abollae*.
77. *Pegasus* was a celebrated lawyer of the time; he was a man of good intentions, but weak.  
*Vilicus, steward*—i. e., the *praefectus* was only the emperor's *vilicus* or head slave.
78. *Aliud*—i. e., anything more than mere stewards, head slaves.
79. *Quamquam* modifies *diris*.
81. *Crispi iucunda senectus*. Cf. line 39. *Vibius Crispus* was an orator, often mentioned by *Quintilian*.
82. *Mite ingenium*, *a gentle nature*.
84. *Clade et peste* refer to *Domitian*; abstract for concrete.
86. *Violentius*, *more capricious*.
88. *Vere*, ablative of *ver*.
89. I. e., never swam against the stream, always floated with the current.
90. *Civis* refers to *Crispus*.
91. *Vitam inpendere vero*, *to risk his life for the truth*.
93. *His armis*—i. e., complaisance and obsequiousness.
94. *Acilius*. *M. Acilius Glabrio*, father of the man of the same name who was consul 91 A. D. The latter was murdered by *Domitian*, 95 A. D., after fighting with a lion in the *Alban amphitheatre*. The *Acilii* claimed descent from *Aeneas*.
95. *Indigno quem, who did not deserve that . . . him*.
96. *Olim* = *iam dudum*. Cf. III, 163.
97. *Old age is like a miracle among the high born*—i. e., one whose birth brought him into contact with the emperor, found it difficult to live in such times.
98. *Fraterculus Gigantis*—i. e., one of no ancestry, sprung from the earth.
101. *Artes patricias*, *the tricks of the patricians*.
103. *Brute*. *Brutus* was said to have feigned stupidity to escape *Tarquin's* suspicion. Cf. *Livy* I, 56.

Barbato regi. Barbers are said to have first come to Rome about 300 B. C. *Barbatus* is used like *intonsus* (Hor. Od. II, 15, 11) for *ancient, simple*.

104. *Melior vultu, more cheerful* (Mayor).

105. *Rubrius*. Probably *Rubrius Gallus*, sent against the Sarmatians by *Vespasian*. *Reus* = *defendant*.

107. *Montani venter*, cf. lines 39, 81.

108. *Crispinus*, cf. I, 27; *verna Canopi Crispinus*.

109. *Saeuio illo*, etc. *Pompeius* is unknown. The combination of severity and delicacy in this description has made it famous.

112. *Fuscus* perished in an expedition against the *Dacians*.

113. *Veiento*, cf. III, 185; *ut te respiciat Veiento*.

*Catullo*, one of *Domitian's* informers.

116. *Dirus*, *wretched*.

A *ponte*. The bridges were favorite places for beggars. It is hardly probable that *Veiento* had ever actually been a bridge-beggar.

117. *Dignus qui* for the construction cf. line 95.

*Aricinos*. The steep hill at *Aricia* forced the carriages to move slowly, and thus furnished the beggars an excellent opportunity.

118. *Devexae, descending*—i. e., going down the hill.

120. *Illi*, ethical dative.

121. *Sio pugnas*, etc. The *Cilician* gladiators were famous; *ictus* means the thrusts of the gladiator; *pegma* was a part of the stage-machinery; the *velaria* were awnings stretched over the top of the theatre.

123. *Oestro, gadfly, so frenzy*.

127. *Arviragus*, unknown.

128. *Sudes, stakes*—i. e., *pins*.

129. *Fabricio*—i. e., *Fabrieius Veiento*. Cf. line 113.

130. *Censes? conciditur?* (*is it to be cut up?*). For the tense, cf. III, 296; *in qua te quaero prosencha?* "*Quidnam igitur censes*" was the usual form of a question put to the Senate.

132. *Orbem, circle, circumference*.

133. *Debetur, we need. Seditus, speedy*.

*Prometheus*—i. e., a potter, so *Vulcanus* is used for a smith.

134. The *rota*, as used in Egypt, is seen in Fig. 22.

135. *Castra* seems to have here the sense of *court*.

136. *Vicit*, the usual word; his proposition was approved.

138. *Pulmo* may be translated *blood*.

139. *Ugus, experience*.

140. *Tempestate, tempestas* often means simply *time*.

*Circeis*; the best oysters were said to come from *Circeii*, in *Campania*, from the *Luerine Lake* near *Baiae*, and from *Rutupiae* (*Richborough*, in *Kent*).



FIG. 22.—Rota.

142. *Deprenders*, translate, *in discovering*.

144. *Surgitur*; so we say, *the House rises*.

147. Domitian attempted to conquer these German tribes, in 84 A. D., but was defeated; in spite of this, he celebrated a triumph. Cf. Tac. *Agrie*. 39.

149. *Praecipiti pinna*, probably simply = *in great haste*.

151. *Quibus*, its antecedent is *tempora*.

153. *Cerdonibus* is put for the lower classes in general. The *Lamiae* were a distinguished family of the Aelian gens, one of whom, Aelius Lamia, Domitian had caused to be put to death. The meaning is that, although he murdered noblemen with impunity, he perished when he began to attack the lower classes.

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### SATIRE V.

INTRODUCTION.—This is a description of the indignities to which a man that courts the dinner-tables of the rich is subjected.

The state of the meanest beggar is preferable to that of a parasite. In spite of your obsequious devotion, your patron seldom invites you to dinner; when he does, your dinner and his are two quite different things: he has rich old wine in gemmed goblets, you have sour grape-juice in cracked earthenware; he is waited on by a graceful slave-boy, you by a coarse, rough negro; he has fine white bread, that given you is hard and black with age. This is your reward for braving the inclement weather to attend his morning receptions. So it is with the rest of the feast: the best of everything for him, the commonest food for you. If you were to come into a fortune, what a change there would be! This is not economy, but a studied purpose to enjoy the cruel pleasure of your mortification. And, after all, you deserve no better, for you have sold your self-respect for a dinner, and will probably come to be a stage-buffoon, taking kicks and cuffs for the amusement of the audience.

2. *Ut—potes*. Subjunctive clause of result.

*Quadra = mensa*.

3. *Sarmentus*, a freedman, favorite of Augustus.

4. *Caesaris*—i. e., Augustus.

*Gabba*, probably the Aulus Gabba mentioned by Quintilian.

5. *Quamvis* modifies *iurato*. Cf. III, 1.

6. *Novi*. Notice the tense.

*Fragalius*, less exacting.

7. *Puta*, suppose.

*Quod*, its antecedent is *hoc ipsum*.

8. *Crepido*, probably = *foot-path*.

*Pons*—i. e., beggar's stand. Cf. IV, 116; *a ponte satelles*.

*Tegetis pars dimidia brevior*—i. e., *half of a beggar's mat*.

9. *Tantine*, etc. Is the insult of the dinner worth so much? *Iniuria cenae* is about the same as *cena iniuriosa*.

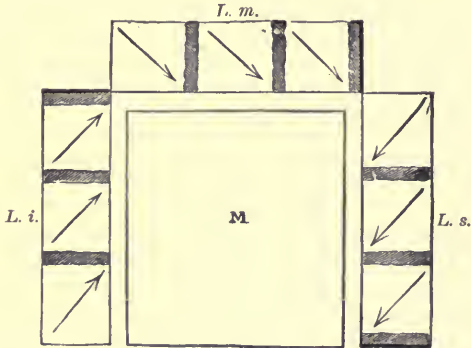


FIG. 23.—Triclinium. *M.*, *Mensa*; *L. i.*, *Lectus imus*; *L. m.*, *Lectus medius*; *L. s.*, *Lectus summus*.

10. *I. e.* *Is your hunger so starving that it can endure such insults, when it might shiver and eat beggar's food?*

12. *Fige*, *consider*.

*Discumbere iussus*, *invited to dinner*.

13. *Mercedem solidam*, *payment in full*.

14. *Inputat*, *adds to the account, credits himself with*.

*Rex*, *the great man, your patron*.

Cf. I, 136; *rex ipse iacebit*.

17. Fig. 23 shows the arrangement of the *triclinium* or dining-table. The *culcitae* were the cushions, as shown in Fig. 24.



FIG. 24.—Dinner-scene, showing the *culcitae*.

18. *Una simus*. Cf. the form of invitation in Terence Haut. I, 1, 110; *apud me sis volo*.

19. *Habet Treblus*, etc.—i. e., such an invitation is reason enough for him to rouse himself early and hurry off without waiting to lace his shoes, in order that he may show the greatest respect by being early at the *salutatio*.

21. *Orbem*, the round of visits.

22. *Sideribus dubiis*. *Dubius* has the same root as *duo*. Cf. *twi-light*.

23. *Serraca*, the *Wain*.

24. *Quod sucida nolit lana pati*; the wine is so bad that even wool will not absorb it. Wool soaked in wine was used for fomentations.

25. *De conviva Corybanta*; the bad wine goes to his head, and *from a guest he becomes a priest of Cybele*.

28. *Que* connects *vos* and *cohortem*.

30. *Ipse*, the *master*. Cf. line 14, note.

*Capillato diffusum consule*—i. e., of *great age*. Cf. IV, 103; *barbato regi*. *Vinum* is, of course, understood.

32. *Cardiaco*, *dyspeptic*.

34. *Titulum*, *label*.

35. *Fuligine*; smoke passing through the storeroom was supposed to mellow the wine.

36. *Thrasea Helvidiusque*. *Pactus Thrasea* and his son-in-law, *Helvidius Priscus*, were Stoics and Independents, and as such would naturally keep the birthdays of *Marcus* and *Decimus Brutus* as festivals. *Thrasca* was put to death by *Nero*, *Helvidius* by *Vespasian*.

38. *Heliadum crustas*. The daughters of the Sun weeping for the death of their brother *Phaethon* were changed into poplars, and their tears became amber. *Crustas* is best considered = *pocula crustata*.

39. *Virro*, the *patron*.

41. *Ungues observet acutos*, to watch your sharp finger-nails, lest you pry out some of the gems.

42. *Da veniam* (*excuse me*), etc. Probably the words of the slave to the guest. *Praeclara* is in the predicate.

45. *Zelotypo*, *jealous*.

*Iuvenis*—i. e., *Aeneas*, whom *Dido* preferred to *Iarbas*. It is the subject of *solebat*.

46. *Vatinius*, a cobbler of *Beneventum*, had a very long nose, whence a kind of cup with four long spouts was named for him.

48. *Sulpura*; old glass was exchanged for sulphur matches (cf. *Martial* I, 42, 4); another explanation is that the cup called for sulphur cement with its broken glass.

50. *Decocta* (*aqua*), water boiled and then cooled with snow.

52. *Cursor Gaetulus*, an *African stable-boy*.

55. *Clivosae Latinae* (*viae*). Cf. I, 171.

56. *Flos Asiae*—i. e., a beautiful slave-boy.

57. *Tulli*, *Servius Tullius*.

*Census*; *censeo* = *value*, *rate*, so *census* = *rating*, then *fortune*.

*Anci*, *Ancus Marcius*.

59. *Frivola*. Cf. III, 198.

61. *Pauperibus miscere*, to mix wine for poor men such as you.



62. Ille, the *cursor*, the black Ganymede that waits on you.

67. Cf. Fig. 25.

68. *Vix fractum*—i. e., made from grain so coarse that it seems hardly "cracked."

71. *Dextram cohibere*, etc.—i. e., don't dare to touch the fine white bread, the *artopta*; so called from the form or mold in which it was baked. Cf. Fig. 26.

73. *Inprobulum*, a little forward.

74. *Vis tu*, almost = an imperative like "will you?" in such expressions as "Will you let that alone?"

77. *Cucurri*—i. e., to make my early morning calls.

78. *Cum*, conjunction.

81. *Squilla*, lobster. Cf. Fig. 27.

83. *Excelsi*, tall.

84f. *A crab hedged in with half an egg is placed before you. A funereal dinner in a very small dish.*

87. *Olebit lanternam*, etc. The patron has the best oil, that of *Venafrum*; yours will have an odor of the lamp, since it is the poorer sort that comes from Africa; such oil as makes men decline to bathe with Boecar when he has rubbed himself with it, such oil as frightens off the very reptiles.



FIG. 25.—Loaves of bread found at Pompeii.



FIG. 26.—Bread-molds (*artoptae*).

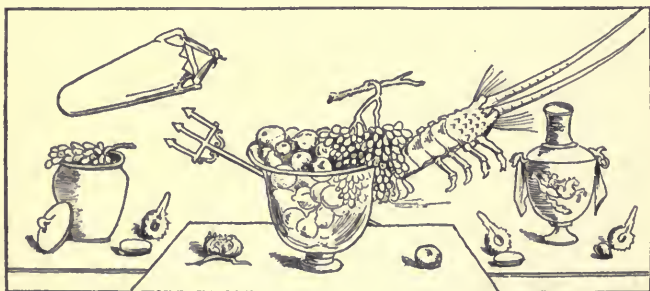


FIG. 27.—Table delicacies, from Pompeitian frescoes.

93. *Tauromentanae rupes*, on the eastern coast of Sicily.

*Peractum est*, has been ransacked.

95. *Macello*, the general market, on the north side of the *Via Sacra*.

96. *Proxima*, the nearest seas.

97. So the provinces furnish our kitchens.

98. *Laenas* sends dainties to *Aurelia*, and she sells them.

101. In carcere. Cf. Vergil's account of the winds imprisoned by Aeolus. Aen. I, 51 ff.

102. Mediam Charybdim—i. e., the most dangerous places.

104. Glacie aspersus maculis, *frost-bitten*.

Tiberinus (*lupus*),  
a pike from the Tiber.

105. Vernula. Cf. I, 26; X, 117; XIV, 169.

106. Cryptam Suburae, a branch of the cloaca maxima, the opening of which is seen in Fig. 28. Cf. III, 5, note.

107. Ipsi, the master, as in line 30.

Velim (*dicere*).

109. Seneca, the philosopher, was very rich and very liberal; he was put to death by Nero on a charge of conspiracy, really for the sake of his property.

Piso. Calpurnius Piso was at the head of the conspiracy for alleged complicity in which Seneca was killed.

Bonus here = *generous*. Cotta is not certainly identified.

114. Anseris iecur, "*foie gras*."

115. Altilis, from *alo*, used for anything fattened, here probably a capon.

Meleagri, for Meleager and the Calydonian boar-hunt, cf. Ovid., Meta. VIII, 270.

117. Tonitrua. Truffles were supposed to grow best in the season of thunder-storms.

118. *Keep your grain, unyoke your oxen, but send us truffles*—i. e., we will do without the necessities of life if we may have the luxuries.

120. Structorem (same root as *struo*). Properly the person that arranged the table, here the carver.

121. Chironomunta is the Greek participle χειρονομούντα = *gesticulating*.

122. Dictata magistris; there were schools where the art of carving was taught.

123. *Of course, it makes a great difference with what motions hares and chickens are carved.*

125. Duceris planta, *dragged out by the heels*.

Cacus. Cf. Verg. Aen. VIII, 264 ff; Livy I, 7.

126. Ponere, not infinitive, notice the quantity.

Quid—hiscere = *to open your mouth*.

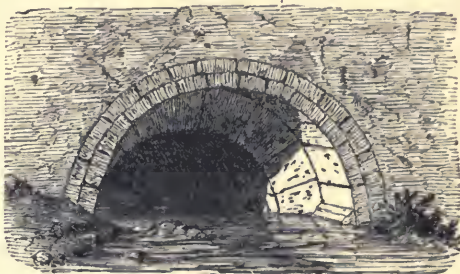


FIG. 28.—Mouth of the cloaca maxima.

127. *Tamquam habeas tria nomina.* Free Roman citizens had *praenomen, nomen, cognomen*.

*Propinat, drink to you.*

130. *Regi.* Cf. line 14, note.

131. *Pertusa laena,* ablative of characteristic.

132. *Quadringenta (sestertia),* cf. III, 155, note.

133. *Homuncio,* nominative.

136. *Ilibus, the loin.*

*Praestat, he (the master) offers.*

139. A parody on Verg. Aen. IV, 328, 329, "*Si quis mihi parvulus aula luderet Aeneas.*"

141. The meaning of this passage is doubtful. The best sense seems to be made by taking *Mycale* to mean the man's wife. "If you come into a fortune you will be treated with great respect, but you must take care that there be no children to inherit it, else you will lose the great man's favor; now your wife may have as many children as may be, and he will be amused by them." The attention supposed to be paid to the children seems out of keeping with the previous description of a poor man's treatment, but I see no better explanation. Weidner reads *sua* in line 141, and explains *parasitus* as *coaxing*.

146. *Vilibus amicis, poor friends.*

*Ancipites fungi, dubious mushrooms.*

147. *Boletus,* a choice sort of edible fungus.

*Quales—i. e., boletos.*

*Claudius* was poisoned by means of a *boletus medicatus (illum uxoris)* by his wife *Agrippina*, with the aid of *Lucusta*. Cf. I, 71, note.

150. *Poma,* the regular last course at the *cena*. Cf. Hor. Sat. I, 3, 6, *ab ovo usque ad mala*.

151. *Phaeacum.* The *I'haeacians*. The garden of their king *Aleinous* is described, Hom. Od. VII.

152. *Sororibus Afris.* The *Hesperides*, who cared for the golden apples.

153. Another difficult passage. The meaning seems to be, "You will have a wretched specimen of an apple, such as the monkey is fed with, when the soldiers amuse themselves by teaching him to ride a goat and throw a spear."

*Aggere* seems to refer to the wall of *Servius Tullius*, just within which was the *Practorian camp*.

157. He does this, not from parsimony, but because he enjoys your embarrassing position.

162. *Culinae.* Fig. 29 represents the kitchen in the house of *Pansa* at *Pompeii*.



FIG. 29.—Culina.

163. *Illum. Virro.*

164. *Etruscum aurum*—i. e., the *bullæ*, the sign of free birth: with the rich, it was a circular plate of gold worn about the neck; with the poor, it seems to have been of leather. Cf. Fig. 30, which shows a Roman school-boy wearing the *bullæ*.

*Puero, as a boy.*

168. *Inde, and therefore.*

169. *Omnes, all of you.*

*Stricto pane*; a play on the phrase *stricto gladio, with drawn sword.* Cf. *ense stricto*, I, 165.

170. After all, it is your own fault, and doubtless some day we shall see you taking the part of the simoleon on the stage.



FIG. 30.—Boy wearing the *bullæ*.

## SATIRE VII.

INTRODUCTION.—The Emperor is the poet's only friend. If you look elsewhere for patronage, you may as well burn your poems; the rich will praise you, but let you reach old age in poverty. The rich man is a poet himself, and thinks he does enough for you if he lends you a room for your recitations, letting you pay for hiring the chairs. And yet it is hard to break one's self of the habit of writing. The true poet should, like Horace and Vergil, be free from petty anxieties. The comic actor is the best patron in these days, and if you want to succeed you must write down to his taste. The writing of history is hardly more profitable, and the lawyers are not in much better ease. Great pleaders, to be sure, receive large fees, but the majority bankrupt themselves in trying to keep up the dignity of their position. The rhetorician works hard for his money, and then very likely has to sue for it; while such triflers as music-masters reap large fortunes. Quintilian is an exception, to be sure, but his was a case of rare good luck. Schoolmasters are quite as badly off. They are expected to know everything, and to make all their pupils both wise and good; then for a year's work they receive the fee of a single victory in the circus.

1. *Caesare*, the Emperor, probably Hadrian, possibly Trajan.

2. *Camenas*. Cf. III, 16, note.

3. *Respexit*; *respicio* often has the idea of *looking on with favor*; cf. *regard*.

4. *Gabiis*. Cf. III, 192, note.

7. *Atria (auctionaria)*, *auction-rooms*.

*Clio*, properly the Muse of History, here used for any of the Muses, and so for the poet.

8. *Pieria umbra*. The grove of the Muses lay on Mount Helicon, in Boeotia, between the fountains Aganippe and Hippocrene.

9. *Machaerae*, unknown; some auctioneer of the day.

10. *Commissa auctio*. The simplest explanation seems to be that *commissa auctio* = *auctio bonorum commissorum*—i. e., goods intrusted to the auctioneer.

12. Nothing is known of these works. The names may stand for any poor productions.

15. *Quamquam (hoc) faciant*. Many editors consider this line spurious, because Asiani would include Cappadoees and Bithyni, and because the first syllable of Bithyni is elsewhere long. Proper names, however, are not always used with exactness.

16. *Altera Gallia*—i. e., *Galatia*. These “knights” are slaves who have made fortunes in Rome.

*Nudo talo*. Cf. note I, 111.

*Traducit*; most editors take this to mean *exposes (for sale)*. I think it means *sends over (to us)*.

19. *Eloquium vocale*, *melodious words*.

*Laurumque memordit*, *has tasted*. Probably with reference to the chewing of laurel-leaves by the priestess of Apollo, at Delphi.

20. *Circumspicit*, etc.; the subject of the verbs is *ducis indulgentia*.

22. *Qua aliunde*, *anywhere else*.

23. *Croceae tabellae*. *The yellow-stained cover*. The sheets (*membrana*) were sometimes inclosed in boards, much after the style of modern binding.

*Membrana*, nom. pl. neut. instead of the usual fem. form *membranae*.

24. *Lignorum*, partitive genitive.

25. *Veneris marito*—i. e., Vulcan, the god of fire.

*Telesine* stands for any author. The name occurs in inscriptions, and is used by Martial.

26. *Clude*. Juvenal uses both forms of this word, *cludo* and *claudio*—e. g., *clausam*, I, 124; *cluderet*, III, 19.

*Tinea pertunde*, *bore through with the book-worm*—i. e., *let the book-worm destroy*.

27. *Calamum*. Cf. Fig. 31.

*Vigilata proelia*—i. e., descriptions of battles, which you have sat up late to write.

28. *Cella*, “*den*.”

29. *Venias* = *prodeas*.

Imagine *macra*, the bust would be lean as representing a poorly fed poet.

32. *Ut pueri Iunonis avem (laudant)*.

*Sed defluit aetas*, etc. Meanwhile your time of active life is passing away, and your eloquent but empty-handed old age is disgusted with itself and its art.



36 ff. The patron, for whose sake you desert the temple of fame, makes verses himself and yields the palm to Homer only because of his antiquity. If you want a chance to recite your poems, he offers you a long-unused apartment, and sends his freedmen as an audience; but for pay!—he will not spend enough to hire the benches.

*Artes, schemes.*

*Ne quid—conferat* depends on *facit* and the following verbs.

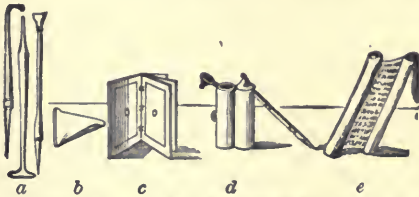


FIG. 31.—Writing materials. *a*. Various forms of the stylus; *b*. Instrument for smoothing the wax of the tablet; *c*. Tablets; *d*. Ink-stand and calamus; *e*. Papyrus-roll.

40. *Maculosas, dirty.* *Maculosas* is the reading of Heinrich, adopted by Maclean and Mayor. The MSS. have *Maculonus* or *Maculonis*, which must be explained as the name of the patron.

41. *Longe = div.*

*Ferrata, locked—i. e., unused.*

*Domus* (as *aedes* above) = *room*.

42. *Sollicitas portas, the anxious gates (of a city in time of siege).*

45. *Quanti*, so-called genitive of price, probably locative.

46. *Raised seats resting on hired beams.*

47. *And the orchestra set out with hired chairs.* The room is arrayed like a theatre; the orchestra space in front, then the common benches (*subsellia*), then the raised seats. All this furnishing must be provided by the poor poet himself.

48 f. But we keep at it, plowing the sand, wasting our labor.

*Sterili* may be used with *aratro* by hypallage, or it may mean *unprofitable*.

52. *Scribendi cacoethes.* The expression has become proverbial.

53–59. The principal idea is contained in the words *animus anxietate carens vatem egregium facit*.

53. *Publica vena, cf. Eng., the popular vein.*

54. *Expositum, well known, commonplace.*

55. *Communi moneta, with the common stamp.* Cf. Hor. A. P. 59, *signatum praesente nota producere nomen*.

56. *Qualem nequeo, etc. ; I can point you to no example ; I only feel what such a poet is.*



58. *Inpatiens, not suffering, so free from.*

59. *Aonidum.* The Muses were called Aonides from Aonia, the ancient name of Boeotia.

60. *Thyrsum.* The staff of Bacchus, the symbol of poetic inspiration. Cf. Fig. 32.

61. *Quo.* Its antecedent is *aeris*, and it is in the ablative with  *eget*.

62. The allusion seems to be to Horace's lyric poems ("*Euhoe*" may imply this), for when he wrote satires he was poor enough.

64. *Dominis Cirrhæ Nysaeque*—i. e., Apollo and Bacchus. Cirrha was on the Corinthian Gulf. The location of Nysa is uncertain; it was connected with the early worship of Bacchus. Note the absence of the preposition.

65. *Pectora* is the subject of *vexant* and *feruntur*. Fig. 32.—Figure bearing the thyrsus.

66. *Lodice, a blanket.*

67. *Attonitæ, perplexed, worried, agrees with mentis.*

68. *Alecto*, urged on by Juno, roused Turnus, the Rutulian king, to jealousy when Latinus gave his daughter Lavinia to Aeneas. Cf. Verg. *Aen.* VII, 420 ff; Livy I, 2.

69. *Puer, a slave; so παῖς, garçon, and boy.*

*Desset = deesset.* Cf. *derit*, III, 303; *derat*, IV, 72.

70. *Caderent.* Not "imperfect for pluperfect," but imperfect, because Juvenal thinks of the poem, and so of Vergil himself, as existing at his own time.

71 f. We expect a poet, whose *Atræus* has driven him to the pawn-broker, to vie with the ancients. Our rich men have no money for literature, but plenty for other things.

72. *Rubrenus Lappa*, unknown.

*Cothurno*; the *cothurnus* was a boot worn by tragic actors, as shown in Fig. 33.

79. *Lucanus. M. Annaeus Lucanus* (born 39 A. D.), author of the historical poem *Pharsalia*. He was very rich, and could therefore afford to be "*contentus fama*."

80. *Serrano, Atilius Serranus*, whose debts Martial speaks of, IV, 37, 2.

*Tenui* here seems to mean *poor*; cf. *et in tenui re*, Hor. *Epist.* I, 20, 20.

*Saleio, Saleius Bassus.* Cf. Quint. X, 1, 90. Little is known of him.

81. *What will fame, however great, be if it is only fame?*

82. *Amicæ, welcome.*



FIG. 32.—Figure bearing the thyrsus.



FIG. 33.—Actors wearing the cothurnus.

83. **Staius.** P. Papinius Staius was the court poet of Domitian. His *Thebais* was evidently popular.

86. **Fregit subsellia**, brought down the house; for equally strong expressions, cf. *convulsa marmora* and *ruptae columnae*, I. 12, 13.

87. **Intactam Agaven.** *Agave* was the name of a play; *intactam* probably means before it was acted by any one else. *Paris* was a favorite actor in the time of Domitian.

88. **Ille, Paris.** Et seems to mean *even*.

89. **Semestri auro**, the gold (ring) which was the badge of a six-months' office, and the sign of equestrian rank.

90 f. Actors, imperial favorites, are the generous givers of our time: what is the use of courting men of rank?

92. **Pelopea, Philomela**, names of plays.

94. **Mæcenas**, friend of Augustus, patron of Horace.

**Procleius**, proverbial for generosity. Hor. Od. II, 2, 5.

95. **Fabius and Cotta** were patrons of Ovid.

**Lentulus** was instrumental in Cicero's recall from exile.

97. **Pallere**, etc.—i. e., to be pale and abstemious was profitable then.

**Toto Decembri.** December was the "season" in Rome.

100. **Modo, limit.**

101. **Multa agrees with papyro.**

**Damnosa, costly.**

104. **Acta legenti.** The *acta* were daily records of matters of interest, like our newspapers.

105. **Genus ignavum**—i. e., historians are lazy fellows.

106. The lawyers fare no better.

107. **Fasce, bundle.**

**Libelli, documents.**

108 f. The lawyer makes a great noise (about his income) if one of his own creditors is listening to him, or if a client comes to consult him about a bad debt. This seems to me the simplest explanation. Others think *magna sonant* refers to his efforts in the court-room.

109. **Tetigit latus, nudges him.**

**Illo**—i. e., *creditore*.

110. **Nomen, debt.**

111. **Cavi folles**—i. e., his cheeks.

112. **Conspuitur sinus.** There are two explanations given. He talks so energetically that he foams at the mouth, and the folds of his toga suffer for it; or he lies so abominably that he spits (three times), to avert the wrath of the gods. I think the former is preferable.

**Veram dependere messem**, etc. If you want to know what the real harvest of their labors is, put the income of a hundred lawyers on one side and the pay of a single charioteer on the other. So in our times the income of a

favorite base-ball player might be compared with that of several literary men, without exciting the envy of the former.

**114. Russati.** The charioteers were divided into four guilds, *alba, rus-sata, veneta, prasina* (or *viridis*), white, red, blue, green. Cf. note XI, 198, and see the excellent description of a chariot-race in Wallace's "*Ben Hur*." For the costume of the *auriga*, cf. page 54.

**Lacernae.** Proper name.

**115.** Ovid, *Meta.* XIII, 1, describes the contest between Ajax and Ulysses for the arms of Achilles.

**116. Bubulco iudice,** with some stupid countryman for judge.

**118. Sclarum gloria.** The poor lawyer, living in an attic, adorned the staircase.

**120. Pelamydum** (genitive plural), a kind of cheap fish.

**Epimenia,** rations.

**121. Tiberi de vectum.** The better wines, on the contrary, would be brought up the Tiber.

**122. Egisti,** pleaded.

**123. Pragmaticorum.** The *pragmatici* were consulting attorneys, as distinguished from the *causidici* or pleaders.

**124.** Real merit has little to do with a lawyer's fees; the one that makes the greatest show gains the most.

**Et, and yet.**

**127. Bellatore,** war-horse.

**Minatur,** threatens the spear — i. e., threatens with the spear. Cf. "he threatens fight" or "threatens a blow."

**128. Lusca,** with one eye shut. Not a dignified position; but Juvenal is not concerned with the man's dignity, but with his absurd vanity and ostentation.

**129. Pedo, Matho, and Tongilius,** imitate this extravagance and become bankrupt.

**Conturbat** (*rationes*), becomes bankrupt.

**130. Rhinocerote,** a rhinoceros-horn for an oil-flask.

**132. Iuvenes Maedos** — i. e., his litter-bearers.

**133. Murrina** (*vasa*).

**134. Spondet** — i. e., gives him credit.

**Tyrio filo,** ablative of characteristic.

**Stlataria.** *Stlata* is said to be an early form of *lata* (as *stlocus* of *locus*), and to mean a broad ship, hence *stlataria* is supposed to mean *imported*; others translate *deceptive*, taking *stlata* as a pirate-ship.

**135. Vendit,** makes a market for.

**136. Amethystina** (*vestimenta*).

**137. Strepitu** and **facie** are ablatives of manner; the preposition *cum* is not used, because the genitive *maioris census* takes the place of an adjective.

138. The extravagance of Rome makes it impossible to call a halt.

139. *Eloquio*. Notice that *fidere* and *confidere* are used both with the dative and with the ablative, which is explained as either ablative of source (real ablative) or locative ablative.

143. *Conducta Sardonyche* = *with a hired seal-ring*.

Paulus, Gallus, and Basilus, all poor lawyers.

144. *Pluris*—i. e., for a larger fee.

148. Gaul and Africa, where eloquence is well paid, are the places for you if you want to earn wealth with your tongue.

150. *Vetti*. Vettius was a well-known teacher of rhetoric.

151. *Classis*, *class*.

154. *Crambe*, *cabbage*. It is the same warmed-over cabbage that wears out the teacher's nerves. Cf. the Greek proverb, *δὲς κράμβη θάνατος*.

155. *Quis color*, etc. They want to know all about rhetoric, but not to pay for it.

158. *Appellas*, *call for*, *demand*.

*Culpa docentis*, etc. This is the ironical answer of the teacher.

159. *Laevae parte mamillae* (*parte* = *a parte*). The heart was often considered as the seat of intelligence.

161. Hannibal was a favorite subject for school declamations. Cf. X, 166: "*I demens, et saevas curre per Alpes, ut pueris pluceus et declamatio fias.*"

165. Ask what you choose and take it, that his father (you) may have to listen to his declamations as often as I have.

*Quod do*, for *I (will) give it (gladly)*.

167. *Sophistae*, another name for teachers of rhetoric. They throw up their teaching in disgust and go to practicing law; but it is only a jump from the frying-pan into the fire.

168. *Raptore relicto*—i. e., they leave the subjects of fictitious declamations.

171. *Rudem*. Gladiators on retiring from the arena after long service received the *rudis* as a token of honorable dismissal. Cf. Hor. Epist. I, 1, 2, *donatum iam rude*.

174. *Summula*, etc. The *tesserae frumenti* were about equivalent to the soup-tickets which are sometimes distributed gratuitously in modern times. Juvenal means that the teacher might as well go to the poor-house at once.

*Venit*, from *veneo*.

175. *Tempta*, *examine*, *consider*.

176. *Chrysogonus* and *Pollo* were music teachers.

177. *Artem*, *text-book*.

*Scindes*, *you will tear up*. The MSS. have *sciudens*. Maclean, who retains it, says it means "cutting up," and so "deriding."

*Theodori*, a rhetorician.

178. The rich man (*dominus*) is niggardly in his son's education, that he may furnish himself with all luxuries.

183. *Argentem*—i. e., the *winter sun*.

184. *Quanticumque domus, however costly the house.*

185. *Condit*; the change to the indicative (if the reading be correct) is rather unusual.

188. "How does Quintilian come to be rich if, as you say, rhetoricians are so ill paid?" "Quintilian," Juvenal answers, "is a favorite of fortune; when a man is born under a lucky star, all rules yield."

189. *Novorum, strange, unusual.*

192. One of the badges of senatorial rank is referred to.

194. *Si = etsi.* Weidner has *ni*.

199. *Ventidius.* P. Ventidius Bassus, consul 43 B. C., had been carried as captive in a triumph by the father of Pompey the Great.

*Tullius.* Servius Tullius, one of the legendary kings of Rome, was said to have been born of a slave mother.

200. *Sidus, the stars.*

203. *Cathedrae*—i. e., the professor's chair. Cf. the phrase *ex cathedra*.

204. *Thrasymachi.* The Scholiast says he hanged himself.

*Secundi Carrinatis.* Secundus Carrinas was banished by Caligula. He is said to have poisoned himself at Athens.

205. *Hunc, Socrates.*

207 f. *Terram, crocos, and ver* are the objects of some verb, such as *dare* understood. The letters S. T. T. L., sometimes found on tombs, are for *sit tibi terra levis*.

210 f. *Metuens virgae, etc.* (For the genitive, cf. *metuensque flagelli*, V, 154.) Achilles was submissive to his tutor Chiron, the centaur, and did not even make fun of the horse's tail.

214. *Dixit.* Subject is *iuventus*. His pupils beat him, even though they recognized his ability by calling him the "*Allobrogian Cicero*." This seems better than reading *qui* for *quem*.

215. *Celadi, Palaemonis; grammarians.*

218. *Discipuli onustos*—i. e., the *paedagogus*, the slave that was put in charge of the boy.

*Acronoetus = ἀκρονόητος = unfeeling, selfish.*

219. *Qui dispensat.* The *dispensator* was the agent or steward. Cf. I, 91.

221. Like a petty tradesman, who must pay a commission to the agent in order to secure the master's custom.

222 f. *Mediae—sedisti.* This clause is the subject of *pereat*.

224. *Deducere, to card.*

225-227. Provided you gain something for having endured the smoky lamps that blacken the pages of the text-books in the school-room.

227. *Flaccus*—i. e., Horace.



Maroni—i. e., Vergil.

228. Small as the fee is, one usually has to sue for it.

229. Vos—i. e., the parents.

230. I. e., that he make no mistakes in syntax.

233. Phoebi balnea; the scholiast says these were private baths.

235. Anchemoli. Mentioned by Vergil, Aen. X, 389.

Acestea. Vergil, Aen. I, 195.

Annis; the ablative is very often used by writers of this period to express duration—i. e., time within which.

237. Ducat, *model*.

239. Coetus, *the company*—i. e., *the scholars*.

242. "When pay-day comes, I will give you as much as a successful gladiator or charioteer gains." Cf. Note XI, 198.

### SATIRE VIII.

INTRODUCTION.—The general subject is false pride of ancestry. What is the advantage of a noble name if you disgrace it by your vices? The only real nobility is that of virtue. Rubellius Blandus will find that, while he is boasting of his rank, the plebeians are becoming the orators and generals of the State. The pedigree of a horse will not save the animal from the treadmill. Do you, Ponticus, depend upon yourself, perform your own duty. If you are the governor of a province, spare your subjects. Men of noble names have been condemned for extortion, and yet what does the province gain if the next governor takes what his predecessor leaves? Consider what the provinces were and what they are.

It is not even safe to plunder warlike Spain and Africa as effeminate Greece has been plundered.

If, then, you rule your province righteously, you will be an honor to your noble ancestors, as, on the other hand, cruelty and dishonesty are less excusable in one nobly born.

The degenerate Lateranus has become a frequenter of cook-shops, and the companion of men of the lowest sort; Damasippus has gone on the comic stage, and Gracchus has disgraced himself by appearing as a gladiator.

If the people could speak, would they not prefer a Seneca to a Nero? Catiline and Cethegus, nobles by birth, were traitors to Rome; Cicero, a *novus homo*, was its preserver. So, too, Marius and the Decii deserved well of the State; and the treachery of Brutus was defeated by a slave. Go back to the earliest days, and you will find that we are all descended from shepherds or less creditable ancestors.



1. **Stemmata.** The *stemma* was the collection of ancestor-portraits (*imagines*) with the accompanying inscriptions (*tituli*), connected by lines showing the relationship.

6. **Generis tabula, family roll.**

**Iactare, to boast of,** followed by the accusative (*Corvinum*). Cf. Hor. Odes, I, 14, 13, *Iactes et genus et nomen*.

7. **Multa contingere virga** may mean *to trace through many a branch*. Others take *virga* to mean *broom*; others *wand*, used in pointing out the famous names on the stemma; others make it = *fasces*. The genuineness of the line is very doubtful.

8. **Fumosos.** The *imagines* were in the *atrium*, where the *focus* stood. Cf. Fig. 36.

9. **Coram Lepidus**—i. e., under the very eyes of one's great ancestors.

**Quo = quam ad rem.**

11. **Ante Numantinos.** The idea is the same as in *coram Lepidus* above. The name *Numantinus* was given to Scipio Africanus the younger after the capture of Numantia. The plural is used to make the reference general.

13. **Allobrogicis.** Q. Fabius Maximus Aemilianus defeated the Allobroges 121 B. C. The *ara magna (maxima)* in the Forum Boarium was said to have been dedicated to Hercules by Evander. Cf. Livy, I, 7.

14. **Herculeo lare.** The Fabii traced descent from Hercules.

15. **Euganea.** The wool of Venetia, in which district the Euganei lived, was famous. Cf. Livy, I, 1.



FIG. 34.  
Cera.

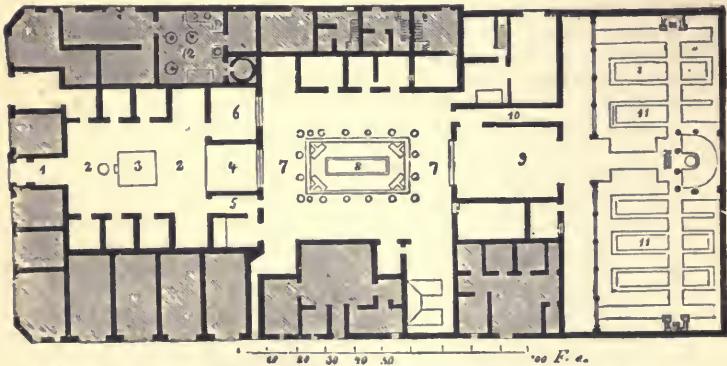


FIG. 35.—Ground-plan of the so-called "House of Pansa," at Pompeii. 1. Entrance-hall; 2. Atrium; 3. Impluvium; 4. Tablinum; 5. Passage; 6. Bibliotheca; 7. Peristylum; 8. Piscina; 9. Oecus; 10. Passage; 11. Hortus.

16. *Catinensi*. Catina was at the foot of Mount Aetna. The Romans used pumice-stone in their elaborate toilets.

17. *Traducit, disgraces*. For the change of meaning, cf. Eng. *traduce*.

18. *Frangenda imagine*. The statues of great criminals were publicly destroyed. Cf. X, 58, *Descendunt statuæ restemque sequuntur*.

19. *Cerae*; the wax masks of ancestors. Cf. Fig. 34.

20. *Atria*; the *atrium* was the principal room in the Roman house. Cf. Figs. 35 and 36.

*Sola atque unica*, cf. Hor. Epist. I, 6, 1, *una solaque*.

22. *Hos* (as *illi* in the next line) refers to *mores*.



FIG. 36.—Atrium.

23. *Te consule*—i. e., when your time of power comes.

*Virgas* = *fascēs*.

24. *Mihi debes*—i. e., *I have a right to demand from you*.

*Haberi*, to be considered, held.

26. *Agnosco procerem*, (then) *I recognize the nobleman*—i. e., *I acknowledge your nobility*.

27 ff. *Quocumque*, etc.—i. e., *wherever you come from, you are a fortunate acquisition, and your rejoicing country may well cry out, "Eureka!" as do the Egyptians when they discover Osiris*.

To the Romans *Osiris* was the same as *Apis*. When the bull *Apis*, whose body the god was supposed to inhabit, died, the Egyptians made

great efforts to find the new creature to which the divinity had fled, and when their search was rewarded great rejoicings took place.

31. Et connects *indignus* and *insignis*.

32. *Nanum, dwarf*. As men give names in mockery, be careful lest your conduct be so inconsistent with your great name that men will call you Creticus or Camerinus only in derision.

33. *Sic*. Maeleane has *sis*, and says, "It does not require much taste to see that Juvenal did not write *sic*." *Sic* is the suggestion of Junius, and is adopted by Jahn, Ribbeck, Weidner, and Mayor.

39. *Rubelli Blande*. C. Rubellius Blandus was descended from the imperial family, through Julia, a granddaughter of Tiberius. Tiberius's brother, as well as his son, was named Drusus.

42. *Ut—conciperet*. Subjunctive in a clause of result. The subject of the verb is *ea*, understood as the antecedent of *quae*.

43. *Conducta, hired*. Cf. III, 225, *tenebras—conducis*.

*Aggere*, the wall of Servius Tullius. Cf. Livy I, 44; Sat. V, 153.

46. *Cecropides*—i. e., a descendent of Cecrops, the (mythical) founder of Athens.

47. *Quiritem*, the distinctive name of a Roman citizen. Probably used here to emphasize the contrast with *Cecropides*.

53. *Truncoque Hermae*. The *Hermae* were statues in which only the head, and sometimes the bust, was modeled, all the rest being left as a plain block. Cf. Fig. 37.

55. *Imago*—i. e., your only advantage is that you are a *living* blockhead.

58. *Facili*—i. e., *an easy winner*.

*Palma, hand*.

59. *Fervet, grows warm*—i. e., by the exertion of applauding.

61. *In aequore, on the plain*.

62. *Venale pecus, (mere) market cattle*.

*Coryphaei et Hirpini*, famous race-horses. The genitives depend on *posteritas*.

*Posteritas* is in apposition with *pecus*.

66. *Epiraedia*. Probably heavy carts are meant.

67. Cf. Fig. 38.

68. *Primum* is the reading of the MSS. *Privum*, a conjecture adopted by several editors = *proprium, your own*.

69. *Titulis*. Cf. note, line 1.

71. *Iuvenem*. Cf. line 39.

72. *Plenumque Nerone propinquo, full of his relative, Nero*—i. e., puffed up by his relationship to Nero.

73. *Sensus communis, not common sense, but savoir faire, a sense of the*



FIG. 37.  
Hermes.

fitness of things. Cf. Hor. Sat. I, 3, 66, *Communi sensu plane caret*. Possibly, as Weidner suggests, *the sense of equality in the State*.

74. *Censeri laude*, for the construction, cf. line 2.

75. *Pontice*. Cf. line 1.

*Noluerim*; the perfect subjunctive is often used to express a thing modestly and cautiously.

*Futurae laudis*. The use of the "genitive of quality" was gradually more and more extended.

78. *Palmes, etc.* Vines were trained on elm-trees.

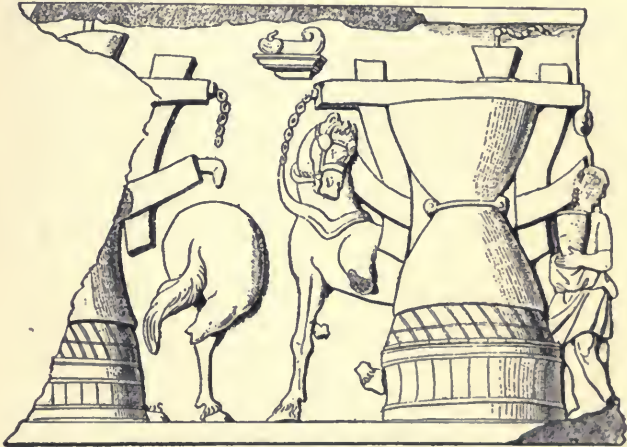


FIG. 38.—Roman mill.

*Viduas*. Cf. Horace's use of *caelebs* with *platanus*. Odes II, 15, 4.

79. *Tutor, guardian*.

81. *Phalaris*. The tyrant of Agrigentum and his brazen bull had become proverbial. Cf. Grote, History of Greece, V, 274.

*Licet, although*.

82. *Falsus* has two meanings: active, *deceitful*, and passive, *deceived*; cf. *caecus* = *blind* and *dark*. *Blind* itself has also a passive sense, as in the phrase *a blind alley*; cf. Milton, *In the blind mazes of this tangled wood*.

83. *Pudori, honor*.

85. *Dignus morte perit*—i. e., the man that deserves to die is, to all intents and purposes, dead. *Perit* is the perfect tense.

86. *Gaurans*. Mount Gaurus was near the Luerine Lake. Cf. IV, 141.

**Cosmi.** Cosmus was a famous perfumer at Rome. **Aheno** is the copper (kettle) in which he prepared his perfumes.

88. **Irae**, dative.

90. **Vacuis medullis**, ablative of quality.

91. **Respice**, consider. Cf. III, 268, *Respice . . . pericula*.

**Curia**, the Roman Senate.

92. **Maneant**, await.

93. **Et Capito et Numitor**. Capito was governor of Cilicia in 56 A. D. Numitor is unknown.

94. **Piratae**, in apposition with *Capito* and *Numitor*.

**Sed quid damnatio confert?**—i. e., what good does it do the plundered provincials? Cf. I, 47 ff.

95. "*Look up an auctioneer for your rags, Chaerippus.*" Chaerippus represents the inhabitants of the province.

96. **Pansa—Natta**. Fictitious (?) names for provincial governors.

97. Keep quiet and make the best of it; don't spend what little you have left in paying your passage-money (*naulon*) to Rome, to bring suit against your despoiler.

99. **Dannorum**, losses.

101. **Chlamys**, a loose garment, shown in Fig. 39.

**Conchylia Coa**. The purple stuffs of Cos were especially fine.

102. **Parrhasii**. A famous Greek painter, who lived about 400 B. C.

**Myronis**. The celebrated sculptor, born about 500 B. C.

103. **Phidiacum**. Phidias (about 490–430 B. C.), the greatest sculptor of Greece. Among his works were the sculptures of the Parthenon (cf. Fig. 40), the ivory and gold statue of Jupiter, at Olympia, and that of Athena in the Parthenon.

**Polyoliti**. Cf. III, 217.

104. **Labor**. Cf. *Eng. work*.

**Barae**, etc. Mentor was the most famous silversmith of antiquity. For the use of the artist's name instead of his work, cf. "*a Raphael*."

105. **Dolabella**. Province-plundering seems to have been the business of the family. Three of them were accused of such extortions.

**Antonius**. Two members of this family had unenviable reputations; C. Antonius, who plundered Macedonia 59 B. C., and his brother, who did the same for Sicily.



Fig. 39.—Statue of Phokion wearing the chlamys.



106. Verres. The infamous governor of Sicily (73-70 B. C.), whom Cicero prosecuted.

107. Plures, etc.—i. e., they gained more by stealing in time of peace than by capture in time of war.

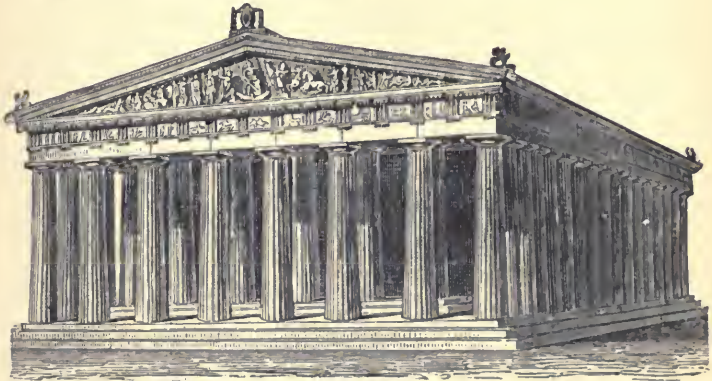


FIG. 40.—View of the Parthenon.

112. *Nam sunt haec maxima.* In olden times the provinces were rich, and the Romans stole from them valuable works of art, etc.; now they take whatever they can find.

*Despicias tu,* etc. You may well despise the effeminate Greeks, but look out for Spain and Gaul.

114. *Resinata.* Resin was used for smoothing the skin.

116. *Axis, sky, region, land.*

117. *Latus, coast.*

118. *Saturant, furnish corn to, "provision."* He means the Africans. Cf. V, 118, note.

*Circo scaenaeque,* dative with *vacantem.* *Vacans* means *having leisure for,* then *given up to, devoted to.* For the thought, cf. III, 223, *si potes avelli circensibus.*

120. *Discinxerit, stripped, stole their very girdles.*

123. The *scutum* was a large oblong shield, while the *clipeus* (buckler) was round. The former is seen in Fig. 41.

125. *Sententia, opinion.*

128. *Acersecomes, a long-haired, young favorite.*

129. *Conventus.* Each province was divided into judicial districts, in each of which some town was selected where the governor held court. Both the districts and the meetings were called *conventus.*



130. *Raptura*—i. e., *coniunx*.

*Celaeno*, another *Celaeno*. *Celaeno* was one of the harpies.

131. *Tu licet*, *you may*.

*Pico*. *Picus*, a son of *Saturnus*; was one of the early mythical kings of Italy.

132. *Omnem Titanida pugnam*, *the whole battle array of the Titans*. The Titans were sons of Earth; ancestry could hardly be traced further back. *Prometheus* was one of the Titans, and sometimes represented as the creator of man.

135. *Quod si*, *but if*.

*Praecipitem*—i. e., *te*.

137. *Hebetes*, *blunted*, *by use*.

139. *Claramque facem praeferre*, *to shed a bright light upon*.

141. *Habetur*, *is held*, *considered*.

142. *Quo mihi te*—i. e., *iactas*.

143. *Quae fecit avus*, *which your ancestor built*.

145. *Santonico*. The *Santones* were a Gallic tribe noted for their woolen manufactures.

146. *Praeter*, etc.—i. e., on the roads lined with tombs leading out of Rome. Cf. I, 171.

147. *Lateranus*. A *Lateranus* was consul 94 A. D.

148. *Sufflamine*, *drag-chain*.

149. *Testes*, nominative.

151. *Clara luce*, *in broad daylight*.

152. *Trepidabit*, *shun*.

153. He shows no respect for age, but salutes his aged friend with the professional coachman's turn of the whip.

154. This whole passage refers to the vulgarity of men of birth and position becoming mere horse-jockeys and grooms:

155. *Lanatas*—i. e., *oves*.

*Robum* = *robustum*.

156. *Iurat*, *swears by*.

157. *Eponam*. *Epona* was the goddess of horses.

*Facies*, etc.—i. e., pictures of *Epona* and kindred subjects.

*Olida*, *rank*.

*Praesepia*. Cf. I, 59, *cui bona donavit praesepibus*.

158. *Pervigiles*. Cf. III, 275, *vigiles fenestras*.

*Instaurare*, *to frequent*.

159. *Syrophenix*, the host.

160. This line is rejected by many editors. *Idumaeae portae* has received no satisfactory explanation. It may refer to a gate in that quarter of Rome where such taverns were plentiful.



FIG. 41.—Figure bearing the scutum.

162. *Cyanis* is the hostess.

*Succinota*. Cf. Hor. Sat. II, 6, 107, *succinctus cursitat hospes*.

168. *Thermarum calices*, hot drinks of wine and water are probably meant.

*Inscriptaque lintea* seems to refer to the curtains hanging in front of the taverns, with signs upon them.

170 f. *Praestare Neronem securum*, to protect the Emperor—i. e., his country.

171. *Ostia*, accusative plural. *Ostia* was the point of embarkation for foreign service.

*Caesar* refers to the Emperor.

173. *Percussore*, *cut-throat*.

175. *Fabros sandapilarum*, *makers of cheap coffins*.

176. *Cessantia*, *silent, no longer in use*.

*Galli*. The *Galli* or priests of *Cybele* were not noted for temperance.

180. A slave that did such things would be sent to work in the Lucanian fields (*agros* is to be supplied), or put into the Etruscan chain-gang.

181. *Troingenae*. Cf. I, 100, *ipsos Troiugenas*.

182. *Cerdoni*. Cf. IV, 153, *postquam cerdonibus esse timendus coeperat*.

*Volesos*. The reference is probably to *Volesus Valerius*, founder of the *Valerian gens*.

186. *Sipario*, the curtain before the stage in the theatre.

*Phasma Catulli* refers to "*The Ghost*," a *mimus* (farce), of *Catullus* (who should not be confused with the famous lyric poet of that name).

187. *Laureolum*, the name of one of the *mimi*, in which the hero, also called *Laureolus*, was crucified.

189. *Frons*, *shamelessness*.

*Durior*, translate *greater*.

190. *Triscurria*, *tri-* intensifies the meaning.

191. *Planipedes*; the actors in the *mimi* usually appeared without either the *cothurnus* of tragedy or the *soccus* of comedy.

192. *Mamercorum alapas*, mimic blows received by the *Mamerci*.

*Funera*, probably refers to "moral death." *Ribbeek* reads *munera* = *services*.

194. This verse is probably spurious. *Celsi* must refer to the exalted seat of the praetor at the games.

195. *Gladios*, *death*. *Gladios* and *pulpita* are the subjects of *poni*. Others read *pone*, making *pulpita* its object.

196. *Quid* = *utrum*.

*Ut sit*, a clause of result. *Juvenal* is almost as severe on the amateur actor as on the amateur horse-jockey.

197. *Zelotypus*, *the jealous husband*; *stupidi*, *the clown*.

198. *Citharoedo princeps*, as Nero was. If the prince plays the lute, the noble will play the clown. For the *cithara*, cf. Fig. 42.

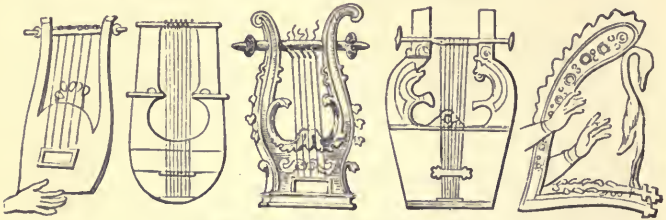


FIG. 42.—Various forms of the cithara.

*Mimus*, an actor of this sort is represented in Fig. 43.

199. *Ludus*—i. e., the gladiatorial games. Even here the degenerate noble (*Gracchus*) chooses the most disgraceful form of gladiatorial equipment, for he fights not with the arms of the *murmillo*, nor with the shield, nor with the scimitar, but as a *retiarius*, armed with a trident and a net, lightly clothed, without a helmet, and thus easily recognized. The *murmillo* is probably represented upon the sepulchral monument in Fig. 41; for the *retiarius* and *secutor*, cf. Fig. 17.

202. This line is rejected by several editors.

203. *Galea*. The form of helmet used by the gladiators is seen in Fig. 44.

205. *Effudit. cast.* The *retiarius* gathered the net in his hand and attempted to throw it so as to entangle his opponent.

207 f. *Credamus tunicae*, etc., *we must believe his tunic when, gold-embroidered, it stretches out from his neck and the gold cord flutters from his tall cap.* This was the costume of the *Sulii*, priests of Mars. For the *galerus*, cf. Fig. 45.

212. Seneca, the philosopher, was Nero's tutor, and was murdered by the order of his former pupil.

213. *Supplicio*, dative with *parari*.

214. *Simia—serpens—culleus*. A parricide was punished by being put into a sack with a dog, a snake, a cock, and an ape, and then cast into the sea.

218. *Aut.* The negative idea is carried over from *neq.*

*Spartani conjugii*. Orestes married Hermione, daughter of Menelaus and Helen.



FIG. 43.—Mimus.

220. Nero's worst crimes were his artistic ones. For the intentional anti-climax, cf. III, 7-9.

221. *Troica*. Nero wrote verses on the Trojan war.

*Quid enim*, etc. For what that Nero did was more deserving of punishment at the hands of his enemies?



FIG. 44.—Gladiators' armor.

Verginius (*Rufus*) took up arms against Nero in Germany, (*Julius*) Vindex in Gaul, and (*Servius*) Galba in Spain.

223. *Cruda, brutal*.

224. *Generosi, nobly-born*.

225. *Peregrina ad pulpita*. Suetonius says that Nero appeared as a contestant in the games in Greece.

226. *Prostitui*. The Latin passive sometimes has the force of the Greek middle.



FIG. 45.—Galerus.

*Apium, parsley.*

227. Let him lay all these trophies of his disgraceful victories at the feet of the statues of his ancestors.

228 f. *Domiti*. Nero was the son of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus.

*Thyestes, Antigone, and Melanippa* were tragic parts played by Nero.

229. *Syrma*, the trailing robe worn by actors in tragedy.

231. Cf. line 237, note.

234. *Ut, as if you were.*

*Bracatorum = Gallorum.*

235. *Tunica molesta*. Cf. I, 155, note.

237. *Novus Arpinas*, Cicero, the *novus homo*, who saved the State, is contrasted with the men of old family, who sought to destroy it.

240 f. *Tantum—nominis, such glory.*

241. *Leucade* refers to the battle of *Actium* as *Thessaliae campis* to the battle of *Philippi*.

242. *Abstulit, bore off, gained.*

243. *Caedibus* depends on *udo*.

*Gladio* is ablative of instrument.

*Sed—libera—i. e., Rome was free* when she gave the title to Cicero.

245. *Arpinas alius, C. Marius.*

247. *Frangebatur vertice vitæ, he broke with his head the centurion's rod,* which seems to have been freely used to punish the common soldiers—i. e., he served as a soldier, and had the rod broken over his head if he was slow at his work.

248. The *dolabra* is shown in Fig. 46.

252. *Qui*. Its antecedent is *corvi*, the subject of *volabant*.

253. *Nobilis collega, Catulus.*

254. *Deciorum*. P. Decius Mus gave his life for his country in the battle against the Latins, 340 B. C.; cf. Livy VIII, 9; his son, of the same name, followed his example in the battle of Sentinum. Cf. Livy X, 28.

258. *Pluris, of more value—i. e., to the gods;* so their sacrifice of their lives saved the State.

259. *Ancilla natus—i. e., Servius Tullius.* Cf. VII, 199, note.

*Trabeam*, the royal robe, a toga ornamented with horizontal purple stripes.

*Diadema*. Fig. 47 shows the form of the *diadema*.

261. *Prodita claustra—i. e., the bolts that they had betrayed.*

*Laxabant, imperfect of "attempted action."*

262. *Iuvenes—i. e., the sons of Brutus, who aided in the recall of the Tarquins.*



FIG. 46.—Dolabra.



FIG. 47.—Diadema.



264. *Quod*. Its antecedent is *aliquid*.

*Cum Coclite Mucius*. *Horatius Cocles* defended the bridge against Porsenna, cf. *Livy* II, 10. *Mucius Scaevola* burned off his hand when arrested for an attempt to kill the same king.

*Quae—natavit*. *Cloelia* escaped from Porsenna and swam the Tiber to Rome.

265. *Fines*, in apposition with *Tiberinum (flumen)*.

266 ff. I. e., *Vindicius*, the slave that discovered the plot of the sons of Brutus to the senators, deserved to be mourned as Brutus was, while these degenerate sons of Brutus deserved the punishment that they received.

268. *Adficiunt*. Its subjects are *verbera* and *securis*.

*Legum prima securis*. Their execution was the first after the establishment of laws—i. e., of the republic.

269. *Thersites* was a cowardly boaster in the Greek army before Troy. Cf. *Il. II*, 212 ff. He was killed by *Aehilles*.

270. *Acacidæ*, *Achilles*, grandson of *Acæus*.

272. *Ut, although*.

273. *Asylo*. *Romulus* was said to have obtained his citizens by opening an asylum for criminals. Cf. *Livy* I, 8.

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## SATIRE X.

### ON THE VANITY OF HUMAN WISHES.

**INTRODUCTION.**—How few know what real good is; how many strive for that which serves only to injure them! Eloquence, strength, wealth, all have their victims. What wonder that *Democritus* laughed and *Heraclitus* wept at the folly of men? But the folly of those times is far exceeded in our own.

Power brings envy and ill-will; *Sejanus* was second to the Emperor alone; in his fall he was hated and despised. Would you not rather be a humble magistrate in some country town than have *Sejanus's* power and fate? *Crassus*, *Pompey*, *Caesar*, all illustrate the same thing.

Eloquence is fatal too. *Cicero's* *Philippics* brought upon him *Antony's* vengeance. *Demosthenes* at the forge was safe; danger and death came when he had learned to sway the people at his will.

Military glory is both delusive and destructive. *Hannibal* died in poverty and exile; *Alexander* found room for all his greatness in a coffin; *Xerxes* suffered ignominious defeat.

Men pray for length of days, forgetful of the infirmities and sorrows that attend it. *Nestor's* long life brought grief, and *Peleus* lived to mourn *Achilles*. Had *Priam* died before old age, he might have been spared



humiliation and disgrace. Heeuba lived longer still, and met a still worse fate. Look, too, at Mithridates, Croesus, Marius, Pompey.

Since, then, human wishes are vain, leave your happiness in the hands of the gods, whose care it is. If you must offer prayers, pray for a sound mind in a sound body; for the spirit of peace that only virtue can give.

1. **Gadibus.** Cadiz was the western boundary of the world to the ancients.

2. **Auroram et Gangen.** *Usque* without *ad* is not usual except with names of towns.

3. **Illis**, dative.

**Remota erroris nebula**—i. e., *to remove the mist of error and*—

4. **Ratione**, ablative of manner.

7. **Domos**, *families*.

8. **Toga**—*militia, in peace and war*.

10. **Ille.** I think Maeleane is right in referring this to the soldier, and not, as most commentators do, to Milo of Croton, who tried to rend a tree-trunk, but was held fast and devoured by wolves.

11. **Perit.** The *i* in the final syllable is long.

13. **Cuncta patrimonia**, object of *exuperans*.

14. **Quanto**—i. e., *tanto—quanto*.

16. **Longinum.** Gaius Cassius Longinus was a famous jurist, consul, and praetor, who was banished by Nero. **Longinum** = *domum Longini*, so *Cererem* for *aedem Cereris*.

**Prædicitis Senecæ.** Cf. V, 109, note; VIII, 212.

17. **Lateranorum;** Plautius Lateranus was accused of participation in the conspiracy of Piso.

18. **Cenacula**, *garrets*.

19. **Licet**, *although*.

**Puri**, *simple*.

21. **Ad lunam**, *in the moonlight*.

22. **Vacuus**, *empty-handed*.

24. **Maxima**, etc. The bankers (*argentarii*) had their offices in the Forum. The positions of the most important buildings are shown in Fig.

48. The heavy black lines mark existing ruins.

26. **Fictilibus.** Cf. III, 168, *fictilibus cenare pudet*.

**Pocula gemmata.** Cf. V, 43, *gemmas ad pocula transfert*.

28. **Iamne igitur laudas** = *quod cum ita sit, certe iam laudabis*.

**Alter**, *Democritus*.

30. **Auctor;** *Heraclitus*, of Ephesus, about 500 B. C., who was called both the weeping and the obscure philosopher.

34. **Democritus**, of Abdera, 460–367 B. C.

**Quamquam** with the subjunctive is usual in the silver age.

**Urbibus illis**, etc.—i. e., in the cities of his time and country there was

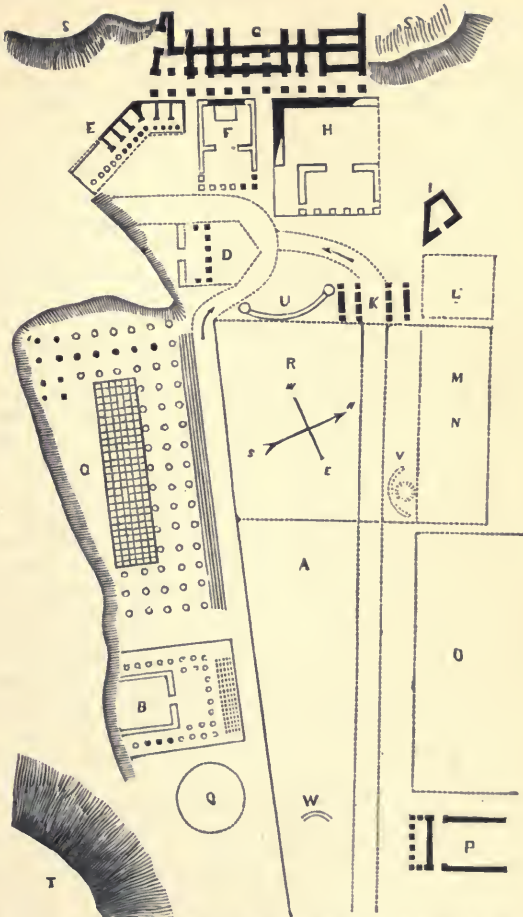


FIG. 48.—Roman Forum. (The plan is intended to give an idea of the Forum during the early empire.) A, Forum proper; B, Temple of Castor and Pollux; C, Basilica Julia; D, Temple of Saturn; E, Porticus of the Del Consentes; F, Temple of Vespasian; G, Tabularium; H, Temple of Concord; I, Mamertine prison; K, Arch of Septimius Severus (303 A. D.); L, Basilica Porcia; M, Curia Hostilia (burned 55 B. C.); N, Curia Julia; O, Basilica Aemilia; P, Temple of Antoninus and Faustina; Q, Temple of Vesta; R, Comitium of the Republic; S, Capitoline Hill; T, Palatine Hill; U, Terrace (Rostra ?); V, Rostra vetera (?); W, Rostra Julia.

no such ridiculous "pomp and circumstance"; suppose Democritus had seen the praetor at the games or a consular triumph!

38. *Tunica Iovis*—i. e., the triumphal tunic, which was embroidered with gold and bordered with purple. It was kept in the temple of Jupiter.

39. *Aulaea*, properly *curtains*, used here of the heavy folds of the triumphal toga.

*Magnae coronae tantum orbem*, such a great encircling crown.

40. *Quanto*, dative.

41. The crown was so heavy that it was not worn, but carried by a public slave, who took his place beside the official in the chariot, and, according to the common tradition, reminded the *triumphator* that he was but mortal, after all.

43. *Da*, picture to yourself. Cf. III, 137, *da testem*.

*Volucrem*—i. e., the eagle.

44. *Praecedentia*, etc., = *longum agmen praecedentium officiosorum*.

45. *Niveos*, white-robed. The white toga was the festal garb.

46. *In loculos*—i. e., he has gained their friendship by the "pensions" that they have stowed away in their coffers.

*Sportula*. Cf. I, 95.

47. *Tum quoque*, even in those times.

49. *Exempla*, object of *daturus*.

50. *Vervecum*, blockheads. *Abdera*, like *Bocotia*, was famous for the alleged stupidity of its inhabitants.

53. *Mandaret laqueum*, to commend the gallows to fortune, means, of course, to express scorn of her.

*Mediumque ostenderet unguem*. The middle finger was used in gestures of contempt.

54. *Vel*, if the reading be right, must mean *even*. The MSS. omit *vel*, which has been conjectured in order to avoid the hiatus.

55. *Incerare*. Petitions written on waxen tablets were laid on the knees of the statues of the gods.

57. *Invidiae*, dative.

*Honorum pagina*. The Scholiast says that this refers to a bronze tablet containing a list of titles.

58 ff. Their statues are pulled down and dragged through the streets, and even the marble representations of their horses and chariots are broken in pieces.

59. *Inpacta securis*, nom. sing.

61. Here follows a picture of the fate of the bronze statue of *Sejanus*, the ambitious favorite of *Tiberius*, who is selected as a striking example of the disasters incident to "*potentia*." He is the subject of a tragedy by *Ben Jonson*, entitled "*Sejanus*."

*Strident*, so *stridere*, V, 160.

64. *Sartago, pan.*

65. It is an occasion of general rejoicing.

66. *Cretatum = candidum*, or refers to a custom of rubbing *creta*, white clay, on those portions of the sacrificial victim that were other than pure white.

67. What do the people, who made an idol of Sejanus, do when he falls? Listen.

69. *Crimine, accusation.*

70. *Delator, accuser.*

*Teste, witness.*

72. *Capreis*, the modern Capri, where Tiberius retired from Rome 26 A. D., leaving the active conduct of the State to Sejanus.

*Bene habet = "all right."* Cf. *bene est; bene agitur.*

73. *Turba Remi.* *Remus* is often used by poets for *Romulus* for the sake of the metre.

74. *Nortia.* An Etruscan goddess, worshiped especially at Vulsinii, the birthplace of Sejanus.

*Tusco*—i. e., Sejanus; dative.

75. *Secura*, from meaning *safe from anxiety*, comes to mean *careless*. The whole means, *if the old emperor had been caught napping*.

76. *Diceret, would be calling.* The subject is *turba Remi*.

77 f. Long ago, as soon as we lost the sale of our votes, we (i. e., *turba Remi*) threw off the cares of state. The irony in "*ex quo suffragia nulli vendimus*," for *since the elections were transferred from the people to the senate*, is bitter indeed.

81. *Panem et circenses.* Cf. III, 223, *si potes avelli circensibus*; VIII, 118. This phrase has become proverbial.

83. *Bruttidius meus, my friend Bruttidius.* *Bruttidius Niger* was a famous orator of the time; perhaps he is meant.

84. *Ajax*—i. e., *Tiberius*, who, like Ajax conquered in his struggle with Ulysses, may rage against the supposed friends who seem to have deserted him.

87. A side blow at the power possessed by slaves, and the ease with which their testimony might ruin their masters.

90. *Salutari* refers to the morning reception.

91 f. *Illi—illum, one—another.*

*Curules*—i. e., curule offices, consulships, praetorships. Sejanus practically controlled such offices after Tiberius's retirement to Capri.

94. *Grege Chaldaeo.* The Chaldaeans were famous astrologers, and Tiberius was much given to that sort of superstition.

*Certe, at least.*

95. *Castra domestica*—i. e., the Praetorian cohorts.

96. *Et qui, even those who.*

97. *Tanti*. Cf. III, 54; *tanti non sit omnis harena*.

98. *Ut*, on condition that.

99. *Qui trahitur*. Cf. line 66, *ducitur unco*.

100. *Fidenarum Gabiorumque*. These were small towns in Latium.

101. Weights and measures were under the control of the aediles.

102. *Ulubris*. Another small town in Latium.

103. *Quid optandum foret*. Indirect question, object of *ignorasse*.

105. I. e., he was piling story on story, only that his fall might be the greater.

106. *Unde* = *ut inde*.

107. *Præceps* is used as a noun. Cf. I, 149; *in præcipiti*.

*Immane* is the predicate.

108. *Crassos, Pompeios*—i. e., such men as Crassus and Pompey. Crassus was a member of the so-called first triumvirate, and was killed in an expedition against the Parthians 53 B. C. Pompey was defeated at Pharsalos 48 B. C.

*Illum*. Julius Caesar.

109. *Flagra*. Cf. Eng., brought them under his lash.

110. *Nulla non, every*. *Non nulla* would mean *some*.

111. *Malignis*, because granting wishes that were really harmful.

112. *Generum Cereris*—i. e., Pluto.

114 *ff*. Look at another form of ambition. See the rewards of great eloquence.

115. *Totis quinquatribus*. The festival of Minerva (March 19-23) was a school holiday.

116 f. I. e., every little boy that goes to school.

117. *Vernula*. Cf. I, 26; *verna Canopi Crispinus*.

120. *Ingenio, etc. Genius lost head and hands*. After Cicero's murder, his head and hands were cut off by the order of Antony and fixed upon the rostra.

121. *Causidici, pettifoggers*. Cf. I, 32; *causidici Mathonis*.

*Rostra*. Cf. Fig. 49.

122. A line written by Cicero. Dryden imitates it in—

“Fortune foretuned the dying notes of Rome  
Till I thy consul sole consoled thy doom.”

123. Juvenal says that if Cicero had never been more eloquent than in the line quoted, he might have been quite safe from Antony. Cf. Cicero's words in the second Philippic, “*Contempsisti Catilinæ gladios, non vertimescam tuos*.”



FIG. 49.—Rostra.

124. *Ridenda*, etc.—i. e., I would rather write such poor poetry and save my life, than write the famous second Philippic at the expense of my head. Cicero's attacks on Antony in the Philippic orations were the immediate cause of his murder.

126. *Volveris a prima quae proxima*, unrolled next to the first.

Plum, Demosthenes.

128. *Torrentem*, so we speak of a torrent of eloquence.

*Moderantem frena*—i. e., curbing, guiding, the passions of the people.



FIG. 50.—Tropaeum.

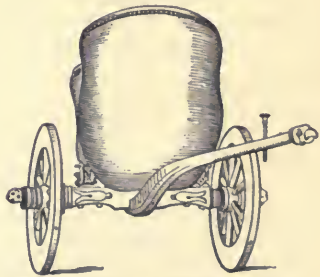


FIG. 51.—Currus, showing the temo.

130. This description of the father of Demosthenes as a blacksmith is a rhetorical exaggeration. He was the proprietor of a sword factory.

131. *Gladios*, object of *parante*.

133. *Trancis tropaeis*. A *tropaeum* in early times consisted of the armor

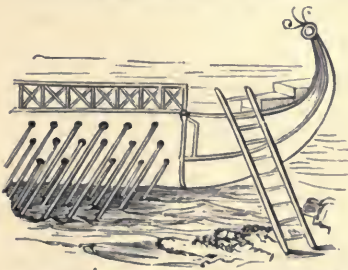


FIG. 52.—Trireme, showing the three banks of oars.



FIG. 53.—Position of rowers in a trireme.

of the conquered warrior arranged on a block of wood, or part of a tree-trunk. Cf. Fig. 50.



135. *Curtum temone iugum*. *Curtum* is about = *carens*, hence the use of the ablative. The *currus*, with the *temo* (pole) and the bolt, which kept the *iugum* (yoke) in place, is seen in Fig. 51.

*Triremis*. Cf. Figs. 52 and 53.

136. *Aplustre* = ἀπλαστον, the fan-shaped ornament on the stern of ship. Cf. Fig. 54.

*Arcu*, *triumphal arch*, cf. cut, page 23.

137. *Maiora*—i. e., *bona maiora*.

138. *Graius* = *Graecus*.

*Induperator*, an older form of *imperator*.

143 f. *Landis titulique* depend on *cupido*; *haesuri* agrees with *tituli*; *saxis* is the dative with *haesuri*; *custodibus* is in apposition with *saxis*.

147. *Expende Hannibalem*, *weigh Hannibal*. Cf. Hamlet, Act V, Scene I.

148. *Africa*, etc.—i. e., Africa, which stretches from the Moorish sea to the Nile, and back to the land of the Ethiopians.

*Mauro Oceano* refers to that part of the Atlantic that washes the west coast of Africa.

151. *Hispania*. The Carthaginians had many colonies in Spain, and their power there was strengthened by Hannibal. The following lines refer to his campaign in Italy after the fall of Saguntum in 219 B. C.

153. *Montem rumpit aceto*. Cf. Livy XXI, 37; *ardentia saxa infuso aceto putrefaciunt*.

155. *Poeni milite*. Note the absence of a preposition, and cf. the usage in I, 54; *mare percussum puero*.

*Portas*—i. e., the gates of Rome.

156. *Subura*. Cf. III, 5; note.

158. *Gaetula belua*, *elephant*.

*Luscum*; Hannibal lost one of his eyes through disease contracted in the marshes south of the river Po. Cf. Livy XXII, 2.

159. *Ergo, then*. Cf. I, 3.

*Vincitur*, by Scipio at Zama, 202 B. C.

161. *Mirandus*, *to be stared at*.

*Offens*, *suppliant*.

162. *Bithyno tyranno*—i. e., Prusias, to whose court Hannibal fled.

*Libeat*, the subjunctive, because there is an idea of purpose in *donec* = *until*.

163. *Animae*, dative.

*Quae res humanas miscuit olim*, *which once threw the world into confusion*.



FIG. 54.—Ship, showing the aplustre.

164-166. *Ille—anus*. Hannibal is said to have taken poison from a ring, which is here called the *avenger of Cannae*. There is probably an allusion to the story that after the battle of Cannae (216 B. C.) a peck of rings was taken from the slain Roman equites.

168. *Pellaeo iuveni*. Alexander the Great, who "sighed for more worlds to conquer." He was born at Pella, 356 B. C., and died at Babylon, 323 B. C.

170. *Gyari, Seripho*. For the former, cf. I, 73; *aude aliquid Gyaris dignum*. *Seriphus* was another of the Cycelades.

171. *A figulis munitam urbem—i. e.*, Babylon, built by the brick-makers.

172. *Fatetur, discloses, betrays*.

174. *Velificatus Athos*. Xerxes cut a canal between Mount Athos and the mainland, the remains of which have been discovered in modern times.



FIG. 55.—Bridge of boats.

175. *Constratum (esse) suppositumque mare* is the subject of *creditur*.

176. *Rotis*, dative with *suppositum*. The reference is to the bridge of boats by which the army of Xerxes crossed the Hellespont. Fig. 55 represents the passage of Trajan's army over the Danube by such a bridge.

177. The rivers that the Medes drank dry were probably rivers by courtesy.

178. *Madidis alis*. There are two explanations: one, that he struggled so hard that the wings of his fancy were wet with sweat; another, that they were made damp and heavy by wine. The latter is preferable. Cf. Ovid *Meta*. I, 264; *Madidis Notus evolat alis*.

*Sostratus*, unknown.

179. *Ille—i. e.*, Xerxes, the man that accomplished all this.

180 f. Xerxes assumed more power over the winds than even their master Aeolus.

181. Hoc, accusative.

182. Ennosigaeum, Homer's name for Poseidon. To punish him for destroying his bridge of boats, Xerxes caused fetters to be thrown into the sea.

183. With all his assumed control, it is a wonder that he did not punish him even more severely.

184. No wonder the gods rebelled!

188. Another common desire is length of days.

189. Recto vultu—i. e., in health, opposed to pallidus.

192. Dissimilem sui. After similis Cicero uses the genitive of living objects, and either the genitive or dative of things.

Cutis is a man's skin, pellis is a beast's hide.

194. Thabraca, a town in Numidia; the surrounding forests were full of monkeys.

199. Læve, bald.

200. Misero, dative of apparent agent.

Gingiva inermi, toothless gums.

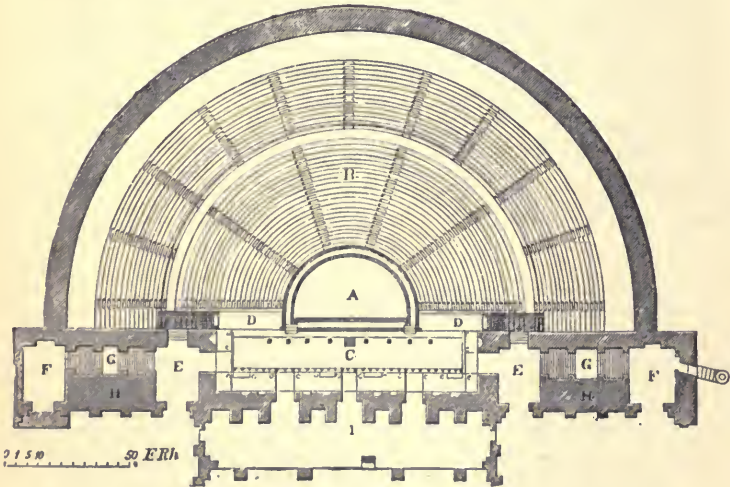


FIG. 56.—Ground-plan of the theatre of Herod at Athens. A, Orchestra; B, Cueva; C, Pulpitum (stage); D, D, Parodoi; I, One of the three entrances through the stage-wall (scena). The exact use of the various rooms adjoining the stage is not known.

202. Such a disgusting object that even Cossus, who would be likely to stand a great deal for the sake of an expected legacy, is driven from the field. This may be the Cossus mentioned in III, 184.

209 f. *Partis alterius*, *the other sense*—i. e., hearing.

210 f. *Cantante citharoedo*, ablative absolute. *Cantare* is used of both vocal and instrumental music.

211. *Seleuco*. Seleucus is unknown.

212. *Aurata lacerna*, for the elegance of theatrical dress, cf. Hor. A. P. 215.

213. *Theatri*. Cf. Fig. 56.

214. The *cornu* (a large curved horn) is seen in Fig. 55; the *tuba* or straight horn, in the representation of a sacrifice, in Fig. 57.

216. *Dicat*, subjunctive in an indirect question.

*Quot horas, what time*. Cf. *Quota hora est = what time is it?* Time-pieces were not in common use, and it was the duty of a slave to announce the hour from a public sundial or water-clock.

218. *Agmine facto*. The same phrase III, 162, also in Vergil.

226. This line occurs also I, 25.

233. *Damno*, ablative of separation with the comparative.



FIG. 57.—A sacrificial scene, showing the tuba.



FIG. 58.—Rogus.



FIG. 59.—Funeral-urn.

237. *Suos*—i. e., his natural heirs. *Suos* is the subject of *esse*, *heredes* the predicate.

240. *Ut*, *although*.

*Ducenda*. Cf. I, 146; *ducitur funus*.

241. *Rogus*. Cf. Fig. 58, which represents the funeral pyre of Patroclus.



242. *Urnæ*—i. e., *aspiciendæ sunt*. For the form of the urn, cf. Fig. 59.
243. *Hæc data poena*; *hæc data* has its usual force; *this penalty is assigned*. For the technical use of *poenas dare*, cf. III, 279.
244. *Domus*, genitive.
246. *Rex Pylus*—i. e., Nestor, who was said to have lived to see three generations of men.
247. *A cornice secundæ*, next to the crow.
248. *Qui*, in that he.
249. *Dextra*. Units and tens were counted on the left hand, hundreds on the right.
253. *Antilochi barbam ardentem*—i. e., the funeral pyre of Antilochus. The cut on page 61 represents the friends of Antilochus lifting his body into a chariot.
257. *Alius*, Laertes, the father of Ulysses, of Ithaca.
- Cui fas*, whose fate it was.
258. *Incolumi Troia*, ablative absolute.
- Venisset* is the conclusion of the condition expressed in *si foret extinctus*, line 263.
259. *Assaraci*, the great-uncle of Priam.
260. *Cervicibus*, ablative absolute with *portantibus* implied.
- 261 f. *Ut*—*inciperet*, result clause, imperfect for vividness.
264. *Aedificare carinas*; notice the loss of original meaning in *aedi-fico*.
265. *Dies* meaning *time* is usually feminine.
267. *Miles tremulus*—i. e., Priam.
270. *Ab ingrato aratro*. The plow is personified, hence the use of the preposition.
271. Yet Priam's death was that of a human being, while Hecuba, who outlived him, was changed into a cur, and died a beast's death.
273. *Regem Ponti*, Mithridates, King of Pontus, 130–63 B. C.
- 274 f. *Croesum*. The story of Croesus, King of Lydia, 560–548 B. C., and Solon is told by Herodotus I, 29 ff.
- 276–282. *Marius* is referred to.
278. *Illo cive*, ablative with *beatius*.
282. *De Teutonico curru*. *Marius* defeated the Teutons 102 B. C., and the *Cimbri* in the following year. Cf. VIII, 249.
- Vellet*. Cf. *ἔμελλεν*, was about to.
283. *Provida*, foreseeing, wise. *Pompey* was ill of a fever at *Naples*, 50 B. C. Public prayers were offered for his safety.
286. *Victo*—i. e., after his defeat by *Caesar*. Dative with *abstulit*.
287. *Lentulus*, *Cethegus*, and *Catilina*, who died in comparative youth, escaped this ignominy.
347. *Permittes*, the future has the same force as in *optabant* above.
- Expendere*, to weigh out, so to decide.

353. *Notum (est)*.

354. *Et* and *que* are correlative.

*Sacellis, shrines.*

355. *Et* connects *exta* and *tomacula*.

*Tomacula*, mince-meat, made of sacrificial pork.

356. This line has become proverbial.

358. *Spatium extremum*. Cf. lines 188, 275.

*Munera, burdens.*

362. *Et—et—et* serve to co-ordinate the ideas.

*Venere—enis—pluma*. Ablatives with the comparative *potiores*.

*Sardanapalli*, the last king of Assyria. He furnished a typical instance of luxurious living.

365 f. These lines occur also XIV, 315, 316.

## SATIRE XI.

INTRODUCTION.—In this satire, which is written in the form of an invitation to dinner, sent to his friend Persicus, Juvenal shows the folly of those who, with small means, attempt to imitate the luxury of the rich.

People are all talking of Rutilus, who has ruined himself by his extravagant luxury. He is one of many. Such a man cheats his creditors and pawns his silver or his mother's portrait to purchase table delicacies. This conduct arises from ignorance of self, and of individual limitations. The bankrupt's only regret is that his enforced exile deprives him of the pleasures of the circus. Come and dine with me, and I will show you that I practice what I preach. You shall have a simple meal, such a one as in former times would have contented a senator, although in our day it would be despised by a slave. In the early times there was no search for treasures of art; men used silver in their armor, earthenware on their tables. Then, when Jupiter's statue was of clay, the gods were nearer men. Now the most luxurious furniture is thought necessary, but at my table you will find simplicity in everything. Lay aside the anxieties that belong to modern city life, and seek rest and refreshment with me.

1. *Atticus*, may refer to Ti. Claudius Atticus, who was a rich man of the time of Nerva, or to T. Pomponius Atticus, the friend of Cicero.

*Lautus, fine, elegant.*

2. *Rutilus*, unknown. Some spendthrift noble.

3. *Apicius*. M. Fabius Apicius lived in the time of Tiberius. He was famous for his luxurious table.

4. *Convictus = convivium.*



Stationes, clubs, lounging places.

6. Galeae—i. e., for military service.

7. I. e., the tribune had not put him into bankruptcy, and so driven him to this, but he had not interposed to save him.

8. Scripturus (*esse*), etc.—i. e., to sign the conditions and agree to the "royal" commands of the trainer—i. e., to become a hired gladiator. Cf. III, 158.

10. Macelli, the market. The creditor was sure to find them looking after table delicacies.

12. Egregius, a comparative form, as if from *egrex*.

13. Et connects *miserrimus* and *casurus*.

Perlucente ruina; the metaphor is taken from a building so shattered that the light shines through the cracks.

14. Gustus, abstract for concrete = *relishes*.

15. Animo, *fancy*.

Interius si attendas, *if you look more closely*.

17. Perituram, *to be squandered*.

Arcessere, *to raise*.

18. Oppositis (*pignori*), *pawned*.

19. Condire gulosum fictile, *to season a dainty-filled dish*—i. e., *to load a dish with dainties*. The adjective is proleptic.

20. Miscillanea ludi, *the messes of the gladiator's school*.

21. Paret, subjunctive, indirect question.

22. Est; the subject of *est*, *sumit*, and *trahit* (line 23), is implied in *haec eadem paret*.

Ventidius, some well-known rich man, perhaps Ventidius Bassus.

23 ff. He is properly an object of contempt, who does not see that a safe differs from a purse as much as Atlas from all the mountains of Libya.

25. Hic, strict grammar would require *qui*.

26. Arca. Cf. I, 90; *posita luditur arca*.

27. Γνωθι σεαυτόν, "*know thyself*"; a famous saying used by Socrates. Cf. Xen. Mem. IV, 2, 24.

29. In parte, *in the ranks*.

30. Thersites knew himself too well to ask for the armor of Achilles.

31. Se traducebat may mean *nude himself ridiculous*, or simply *showed himself*. The latter seems preferable. The story of the contest between Ajax and Ulysses for the armor of Achilles is told by Homer, Iliad II.

32. Magno discrimine, *of great importance*. Ablative of characteristic.

33. Adfectas, *undertake*. The indicative is used because, owing to the parenthesis, *neque—Ulixes*, the sentence becomes independent.

Consule, imperative.

34. Curtius et Matho. The former is unknown, the latter is mentioned I, 32.

**Buccae**, *puffed-out cheeks*, so *wind-bags*, *blowers*.

37. **Gobio**, a small, cheap fish.

38. **Deficiente crumina**—i. e., your purse growing smaller as your appetite grows larger.

43. **Anulus**, the badge of the knight or senator.

**Pollio**, unknown.

45. **Luxuriae** is the dative of apparent agent, with *metuenda* supplied from the following clause.

46. **Conducta pecunia**, *conducere = to borrow, to hire*. Cf. III, 225.

47 f. **Paulum nescio quid**, *a little something*.

48. **Faenoris auctor**—i. e., the lender.

49. **Qui vertere solum**. Literally, *those who have changed their soil*. The meaning is, they run away from Rome.

50. **Oedere foro**, *to become bankrupt*, cf. *to go out of the street*—i. e., Wall Street.

51. To move from one part of the city to another.

53. **Anno uno**. For the ablative, cf. VII, 235; *quot vixerit annis*.

**Circensibus**. Cf. III, 223, *avelli circensibus*; VIII, 118; X, 81.

54. **Morantur**, transitive, *seek to detain*.

56. What precedes is an introduction to the following invitation.

**Puloherrima dictu**, *fine to talk about*; so Livy says *speciosa dictu*. What case is *dictu*?

58. **Ocultus ganeo**, *a glutton in secret*.

59. **Dictem**. *Dictare* for the classical *imperare*.

60 f. **Habebis Evandrum**, etc.—i. e., I shall be as simple a host to you as Evander was to Hereules (*Tirynthius*) or to Aeneas, who, though inferior to Hereules, was also of divine descent.

69. **Posito fuso**, *laying aside her spindle*.

70. **Tortoque oalentia faeno**, *warm (fresh) from the nest*.

72. **Parte anni**, *through half the year*. For the ablative, cf. VII, 235; XI, 53.

73. **Signinum Syriumque pirum**. Signinum was a town in Latium. Syrian pears grew at Tarentum.

74. **Aemula Piconis mala**. The apples of Picenum are mentioned by Horace, Sat. II, 3, 272, and 4, 70; *Piconis cedunt pomis Tiburtia*.

76. **Autumnum**—i. e., the crudeness that they had in autumn.

77. **Iam luxuriosa**—i. e., after it had gone beyond the still simpler fare of Curius.

78. **Curius (Dentatus)** conquered the Samnites.

79 ff. **Quae nuno**, etc. In these days even the slave in chains despises such fare, remembering the delicacies of the cookshop.

82. **Suis**, genitive singular of *sus*.

**Rara crate**, *wide-barred rack*. Horace uses *rarus* of a net (Epodes II, 33).

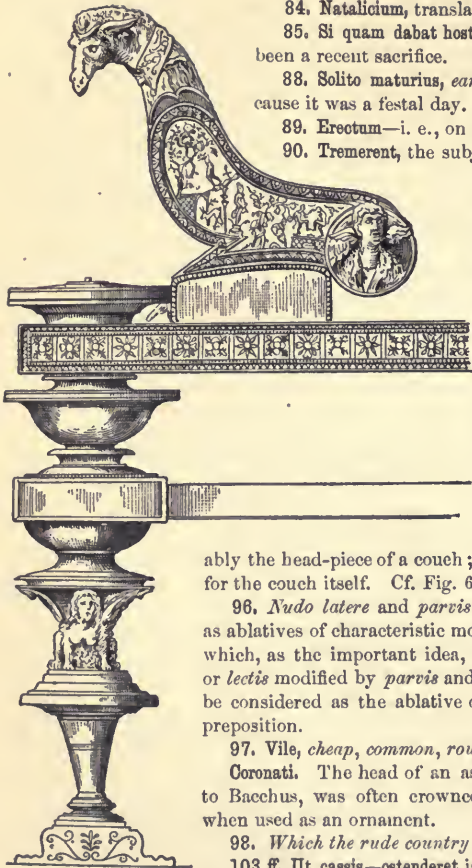


FIG. 60.  
Fulcrum.

84. *Natalicium*, translate *on birthdays*.

85. *Si quam dabat hostia*—i. e., if there had been a recent sacrifice.

88. *Solito maturius*, *earlier than usual*, because it was a festal day.

89. *Erectum*—i. e., on his shoulder.

90. *Tremerent*, the subject is general, *they*.

The verb has transitive force.

*Fabios*, etc. The names here used belong to representatives of the severe simplicity of early Rome.

93. *Habendam* (*testudinem*).

94. *Qualis—nataret*, indirect question.

95. *Troiugenis*. Cf. I, 100; note.

*Fulcrum* is prob-

ably the head-piece of a couch; here it may be used for the couch itself. Cf. Fig. 60.

96. *Nudo latere* and *parvis lectis* may be taken as ablatives of characteristic modifying *frons aerea*, which, as the important idea, is made the subject; or *lectis* modified by *parvis* and by *nudo latere* may be considered as the ablative of place without the preposition.

97. *Vile*, *cheap*, *common*, *roughly fashioned*.

*Coronati*. The head of an ass, an animal sacred to Bacchus, was often crowned with vine leaves, when used as an ornament.

98. *Which the rude country boys laughed at*.

103 ff. *Ut cassis—ostenderet* is a clause of purpose depending on *frangebat*. *Simulacra*, *Quirinos*, and *effigiem* are the objects of *ostenderet* (line 107).

*Phaleris*. Cf. Fig. 61.

104. *Mansuescere*, intransitive.

105. *Imperii fato*—i. e., by the fate that watched over the future of the Roman Empire.

**Quirinos.** Romulus and Remus are called Quirini, as Castor and Pollux are called Castores.

106. **Clipeo et hasta,** ablatives of accompaniment. The *clipeus* was a round shield, as seen in Fig. 62.

107. **Pendentis,** *hanging, hovering* in the air between heaven and earth.

108. **Tusco catino,** much of the earthen table ware used at Rome came from Etruria.

**Farrata**—i. e., food made from meal.

111. **Præsentior.** Cf. III, 18; *quanto præsentius esset numen.*

112. Cf. Livy V, 32: *Eodem anno M. Caedicius de plebe nuntiavit tribunis, se in nova via, ubi nunc sacellum est supra aedem Vestæ, vocem noctis silentio audisse clariorem humana, quæ magistratibus dici iuberet, Gallos adventare.*

114. **His**—i. e., by such means.

116. **Violatus.** Cf. III, 20.

118. **Hos** agrees with *usus*. Others read *hoc*.

120 **ff.** It became the fashion in Rome to collect rare and costly tables. Two specimens are shown in Figs. 63 and 64. Juvenal here has in mind one of the *orbes* (round tables, the tops of which were of a single section of expensive foreign wood or marble), supported on a single shaft (hence called *monopodia*), consisting of an ivory leopard, rampant. Cf. I, 137; *de tot pulchris et latis orbibus.*

124. **Porta Syenes.** Syene was a town on the Nile, on the border between Egypt and Ethiopia.

125. **Mauro obscurior Indus,** *the Indian duskier than the Moor.*

126. **Deposuit, shed.** Juvenal's natural history is at fault.

**Nabataeo saltu.** Probably Napata, the capital of Ethiopia, is meant.

127. **Orexis,** *appetite.*

128 **f. I. e.,** a silver table-leg is to them no more than an iron finger-ring, such as were worn by the common people.

131. **Adeo nulla,** *so far am I from having.* Cf. III, 84.

133. **Quin,** *nay even.*

136. **Structor.** Cf. V, 120.

137. **Pergula,** (*carving*) *school.* Cf. V, 122.



FIG. 61.—Horse adorned with phalerae.



FIG. 62.—Figure bearing the clipeus.



FIG. 63.—Orbis.

Trypheri, unknown.

138. *Pygargus*, a white-backed antelope.

139. *Scythicae volucres*, pheasants.

*Phoenicopterus*, flamingo.

140. He says that this very fine supper made of elm is cut up with a dull knife, and the clatter is heard all over the Subura. The carving-teachers seem to have used wooden models.

*Oryx*, gazelle.

142. *Subducere*, to steal.

*Afrae avis*; so Hor., *Epod.* 2,

53. Probably a Guinea-hen.

143. *Noster*, my servant.

144. *Inbutus*, tainted with—i. e., accustomed to.

*Ofellae*, diminutive of *offa* = a scrap.

146. *A frigore tutus*, warmly clad, not dressed in the Eastern fashion.

147. *Mangone*, slave-dealer.

148. *Magno*—i. e., *mogno poculo*, but the whole passage *non—magno* is rejected by several editors. *Weidner's* conjecture *mangone* . . . *Armenio* suits the context very well.

155. *Ardens purpura*, the dress of the sons of free citizens.

159. *Diffusa*, drawn off, bottled.

179. In the omitted passage Juvenal has described some of the less reputable forms of amusement.

181. *Dubiam palmam*—i. e., Vergil's poetry vies with that of Homer.

190. I. e., leave all your cares outside the door.

191. *Domum*, household.

*Illis*, for the omission of *ab*, cf. I, 54, *mare percussum puero*.

193. *Mappae*. A napkin or scarf was dropped by the praetor as a signal for the games to begin.

194. *Idaeum sollemne*. The *Megalesia* were in honor of Cybele, the [Idae]an mother. Cf. III, 137, note.

*Colunt*—i. e., the people at Rome.

*Similisque triumpho*—i. e., *similis triumphanti*.

195. *Praeda*, a victim, because the horses cost him so much.

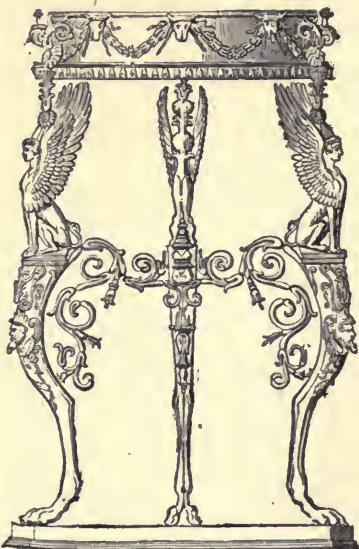


FIG. 64.—Orbis.



*Pace, by the leave of.* It is a bold statement, but under Vespasian the Circus is said to have had seats for 250,000 persons.

198. *Eventum, success.*

*Viridis panni.* Cf. note, VII, 114. In republican times there were two parties among the charioteers, the red and the white; later two others came into existence, the blue and the green; Domitian added the gold and the purple. These colors appeared in the tunics of the drivers, and the whole city seems to have divided itself into partisans of the various colors. The drivers consisted for the most part of slaves or freedmen, who were trained in regular schools. The chariots were drawn by two or by four horses, rarely by three. The charioteers frequently became very rich, their profits coming from prizes and from their share of the money wagered in the race. The greatest of Roman jockeys, Diocles, left his son a fortune of about a million and a half. For the charioteer's costume, cf. page 54. The green seems to have been the favorite color at this time.

*Quo colligo, whence I gather.*

201. *Consulibus, L. Aemilius Paulus and C. Terentius Varro, 216 B. C.*

*Audax sponsio, bold betting.*

203. I. e., it is better for old people like us to take sun-baths and give up evening dress.

204. *Salva fronte, without shame, without violating the proprieties.*

*Quamquam—sextam, although it be only eleven o'clock.* The usual hour was 2 P. M.

208. *Commendat, enhances, gives zest to.*

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SATIRE XII.

INTRODUCTION.—A letter to Corvinus, describing the safe arrival of Juvenal's friend Catullus, with some intentional exaggeration of his dangers and fears. The Satire closes with a statement of the disinterested character of Juvenal's enthusiasm, which leads to a description of the arts of the professional legacy-hunter.

I have made ready a sacrifice to celebrate my friend's safe return. If I were richer, the offering should be costlier. He has passed through great dangers, and was in great terror, so great that he was willing to throw all his possessions overboard; fancy, in these days, a man who will give up his wealth to save his life! Finally, the mast must be cut away. At last they have arrived at the harbor of Ostia. Make ready, then, for the sacrifice. Does all this joy seem suspicious? No, it is not mercenary, for Catullus has three children, and is, therefore, not a good subject for legacy-hunters. Let a childless rich person have the slightest illness, and men will go to the most extravagant lengths to show their grief and fear; will



offer a hundred oxen, would offer an elephant if one were to be found—nay, even a slave or a child! May such men enjoy the reward they deserve, wealth and lack of love!

1. *Natali die, (my) birthday.* Ablative with the comparative. Birthdays are mentioned as festivals, V, 37; XI, 84.

*Lux* for *dies* is common.

2. *Caespes, turf (altar).*

3. *Reginae, Juno*; dative.

4. *Vellus, fleece.*

*Pugnanti Gorgone Maura.* Minerva, who put the head of the Gorgon, killed by Perseus, on her shield. Some traditions placed the Gorgon Medusa in Africa, hence *Maura*. *Pugnanti Gorgone* does not mean *fighting against the Gorgon*, but *fighting with the Gorgon-shield*.

6. *Coruscat*, about the same as *vibrat*.

10. *Affectibus = amori*; post-classical. *Adf-* is more common in Juvenal.

11. *Hispulla*, noted for size and weight.

13. *Clitumni*, in Umbria.

*Sanguis*—i. e., *a blooded beast*.

14. *A grandi ferienda ministro.* This is quoted as one of the rare instances of *a* and the ablative to express the agent with the gerundive. I am inclined to think that wherever *real agent*, without any notion of "person interested" is expressed, the ablative with the preposition is used, otherwise the dative.

16. I. e., surprised to find himself still alive.

17. *Et = etiam*.

19. *Nube una*—i. e., there were no breaks; the whole sky was dark.

*Antennas, the yard-arms.* Probably "St. Elmo's fire" is referred to.

21. *Conferri, to be compared to.*

22. *Omnia fiunt*, etc. It was a real poet's shipwreck, with no harrowing detail omitted.

24. *Discriminis, danger.*

25. *Cetera*—i. e., what follows.

27. *Quam*, its antecedent is *pars*.

28. *Ab Iside.* The Egyptian goddess Isis was, in imperial times, the favorite divinity of traders; votive tablets to her were a source of income to the painters. Cf. Hor. Odes I, 5, 13; A. P. 20. She is represented in Fig. 72.

30. *Medius alveus, the middle of the hold.*

31. *Alternum latus, first one side and then the other.*

32. *Arbori incertae*, the reading is doubtful. The MSS. have *arboris*; *arbori* is Lachmann's conjecture.

33. *Decidere* is a law-term meaning *to compound, to compromise*.

*Lactu, by throwing overboard.* Cf. III, 125.

34. Coepit, its subject is implied in *rectoris*.
39. Teneris—*Maecenatibus*, an *effeminate Maecenas*. Cf. I, 66, note.
40. *Quarum* depends on *pecus* (= *wool*), which is the object of *infecit* (= *tinged*).
41. *Sed et*, but *also*.
42. *Baeticus*. The *Baelis* was the modern Guadalquivir.
43. *Lances*, *dishes*, *plate*.
44. *Parthenio*, unknown.
- Urnae*, used here of a measure.
45. *Pholo*. *Pholus* was one of the centaurs.
- Coniuge Fuscii*, unknown.
46. *Basoandas*, a Keltic word, from which Eng. *basket* is derived; probably vessels covered with wicker-work are meant.
- Escaria*, from *esca*, so dishes of some sort.
- Multum caelati*, much chased ware. *Caelati* is partitive genitive.
47. *Emptor Olynthi*, Philip of Macedon, who gained possession of Olynthus by bribing two of its citizens.
- 48 f. *What other man (than Catullus), what man in what part of the world, would dare to prefer his safety to his silver, his weal to his wealth?*
- 50 f. These verses are often considered as an interpolation, apparently on the principle that whatever in Juvenal savors of the commonplace is spurious. I see no reason for rejecting them.
51. *Vitio*, avarice.
53. *Damna*, sacrifices.
- Illuc recidit*, he was reduced to this.
55. *Angustum*; cf. "in a strait."
- Quando*, etc.—i. e., when we throw away part of the ship to save the rest.
57. *Dolato*, rough-hewn.
59. *Taeda*, plank.
60. *Ventre lagonae*; cf. *Montani venter*, IV, 107.
61. *Sumendas*, to be used.
63. *Vectoris*, the traveler.
64. *Meliora*—*pensa*, kindlier threads, a happier lot.
65. *Staminis albi*, white threads were favorable.
67. *Miserabilis* modifies *prora* (line 69).
69. *Velo suo*—i. e., the sail that belonged to the prow, the *dolon*, or foresail.
71. *Atque* connects *gratus* and *sublimis*.
- Novercali*—*praelata Lavino*, preferred (by him) to his step-mother's *Lavinium*. *Iulus* leaving *Lavinium* was guided to the site of *Alba Longa* by a white sow with thirty pigs. Cf. *Verg.*, *Aen.* III, 390.
- Lavino*, the usual form is *Lavinio*.

73. Phrygibus—i. e., the Trojans with Iulus.

74. Clara, refers to *scrofa*.

75. The artificial harbor formed at Ostia by Claudius, 42 A. D. Cf. Fig. 65, a restoration by Canina.

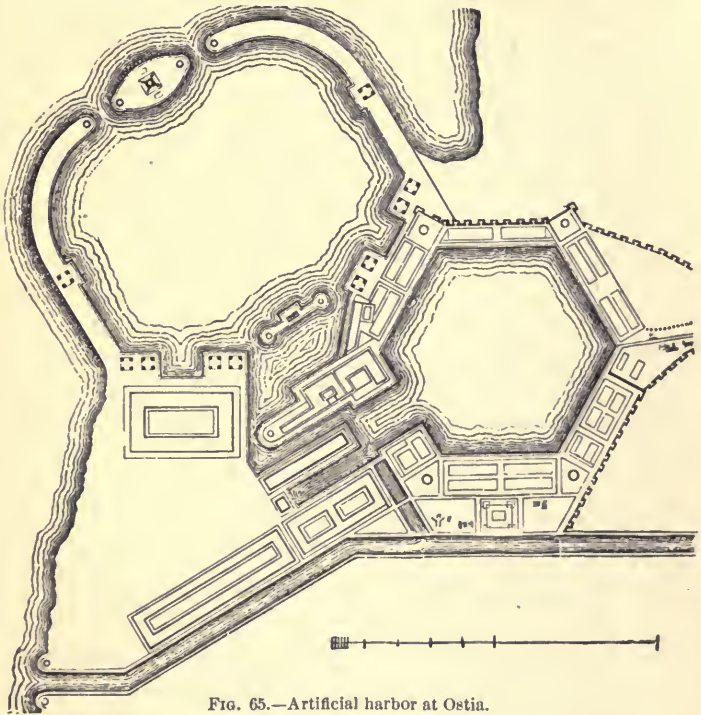


FIG. 65.—Artificial harbor at Ostia.

76. Tyrrenamque pharon—i. e., a lighthouse like that on the island of Pharos, near Alexandria. Cf. Fig. 66, which is from a medal of the Emperor Commodus.

Porrectaque bracchia rursum, the breakwaters ran out into the sea and then curved inward, as seen in Fig. 65, upper left-hand corner.

78. Italiam—i. e., the shore.

79. I. e., more wonderful than any natural harbor.

80. *Interiora*, the inner harbor built by Trajan. Fig. 67, from a coin struck in 103 A. D., shows the warehouses surrounding this inner harbor.

*Pervia*, *navigable*.

*Cumbae*, dative with *pervia*.

81. *Tuti stagna sinus*, *the quiet waters of a safe bay*.

*Vertice raso*. Men cut off their hair as a votive offering. Cf. III, 186.

83. *Linguis animisque faventes*—i. e., with a strict religious silence. Cf. *Hor.*, *Odes* III, 1, 2.

84. *Serta*, *garlands*.

*Farra*—i. e., the sacrificial meal with which the knives were sprinkled.

85. *Mollis focus*, the turf altars.

90. *I.* e., *violets of every color*.

91. *Longos*, etc ; cf. *pone domi laurus*, X, 65.

92. *Matutinis*—i. e., lighted before daybreak.

*Operatur* = *operam dat*, *celebrates*.

*Festa* (*ianua*).

93 ff. This sounds like legacy-hunting, but Catullus has three children, so you see my devotion is disinterested.

95. *Libet expectare*, *I should like to see*.

96. *Claudentem oculos*, *blind*.

98. *Pro patre*—i. e., for a man that is a father.

*Sentire calorem*—i. e., *to feel the approach of fever*. We might say to *have a chill*.

99. *Coeplit*, singular because each subject is thought of separately.

100. *Legitime*, *in due form*.

*Libellis* = *votorum tabulis*.

101. *Porticus*, either of the house or of some temple.

*Hecatomben*—i. e., a hundred oxen ; he goes on to say that they would make it elephants if they could.

102. *Quatenus*, *since*.

103. *Sidere*, *sky*.

104. *Furva gente*—i. e., from India.

*Petita* agrees with *belua*.

105. *In the Rutulian forests and the land where Turnus reigned*.

106. *Caesaris armentum*. Herds of elephants were kept by the emperors for use in the public shows.

107. *Siquidem* almost = *for*.

*Tyrio Hannibali*. Carthage was a colony from Tyre.



FIG. 66.—Pharos.



FIG. 67.—Inner harbor at Ostia.

108. *Nostris duclibus*—c. g., Scipio.

*Regique Molosso*, Pyrrhus, King of Epirus.

110. *Partem aliquam belli*, an important part of the war.

111. *Novius and Hister Pacuvius* (legacy-hunters) would not hesitate to offer up elephants at the shrines of their patrons.

115. *Alter*, the latter, as shown by the use of his name again in line 125.

119. *Iphigenia*, etc.—i. e., he would be as ready to sacrifice his own daughter as was Agamemnon, even without the hope that a deer would be furnished at the last moment to take the maiden's place, as the tragedians represented in the case of Iphigenia. Cf. Fig. 68.

121. *Civem*, fellow-citizen.

*Nec comparo*, etc.—i. e., how much better to sacrifice one's daughter for



FIG. 68.—Sacrifice of Iphigenia.



a legacy than for a thousand ships; referring, of course, to the Greek fleet in the story of Iphigenia.

122. *Libitinam*, the goddess of funerals, so death; cf. Hor., Odes III, 30, 6, *multa pars mei vitabit Libitinam*.

123. *Inclusus carcere nassae, imprisoned in the net*. The *nassa* was a sort of lobster-pot, as seen in Fig. 69.

127. *Iugulata Mycenis*—i. e., the sacrifice of his "Iphigenia."

128. *Nestora totum*, a sort of cognate accusative; for the sense, cf. X, 246.

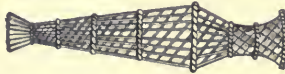


FIG. 69.—Nassa.

### SATIRE XIII.

**INTRODUCTION.**—Juvenal writes to his friend Calvinus, who is much distressed by the loss of a small sum of money through breach of trust. The strength of the Satire lies in its ethical teaching, and its vigorous description of the terrors of a guilty conscience.

Crime is its own punishment; then, too, you are rich enough to bear this loss with equanimity. Why are you so overwhelmed by a misfortune which in these evil days is so common? In the golden age, when there were fewer gods, there was more virtue; now an honest man is a rarity. Men break their oaths without hesitation, some believe in no gods, others hope to escape divine vengeance. Consider how many suffer more serious losses than yours; look at the criminal courts. No one wonders at that which is common, why wonder at dishonesty in Rome? Do you seek revenge? That is unphilosophical, the mark of a petty mind. Leave your enemy to the punishment of his own conscience; it will give him no peace, will torture him under all circumstances, but it will not deter him from further crimes, and you will some day have the satisfaction of seeing him the victim of his own ill-doing.

1. *Exemplo—malo*, ablative of characteristic.

2. *Se iudice*, etc. Each *iudex* (juryman) was furnished with three tablets marked respectively *A. (absolvo)*, *C. (condemno)*, and *N. L. (non liquet = not proven)*, one of which he cast into the urn, whence they were taken and counted by the praetor.

3. *Inproba grātia, corrupt influence*.



5 ff. You have the sympathy of your friends, your wealth is still great, and you have plenty of company in your misfortunes.

6. *Crimine, charge.*

8. *Iacturae.* The paradox, "*burden of a loss,*" is probably intentional.

10. *Et e medio, etc., taken from the middle of Fortune's heap*—i. e., taken at random.

13. *Quamvis levium, however slight.*

16. There is some doubt as to the subject of *stupet*. I think it is not Juvenal, but Calvinus.

17. *Fonteio.* One Fonteius was consul 59 A. D., another 67 A. D.; the latter is probably meant.

20. *Sapientia* means philosophy as contrasted with experience (*vita*).

23. *Cesset, fail.*

25. *Pyxide, box,* here a box containing poison. The peculiar lid of the *pyxis* is seen in Fig. 70.

27. *Thebarum portae,* Boeotian Thebes had seven gates, and the Nile had seven mouths.

28. *Nunc aetas.* Ovid calls the iron age the fourth; no wonder, then, that no metal could be found base enough to designate the present.

*Agitur, is passing.* *Saecula,* the subject of an implied *aguntur,* is the antecedent of *quorum.*

31. *Fidem, fides* means that which may be trusted; *we make as much noise about honor and religion*—

32. *Faesidium.* Faesidius was a rich lawyer; hence *agentem, pleading.*

*Vocalis sportula*—i. e., those persons whose applauding voices had been bought by the *sportula*.

33. *Bulla,* worn by children. Cf. V, 164, note (Fig. 30).

37. *Rubenti*—i. e., with the blood of victims.

39 f. Saturn fleeing from Jupiter, who had deprived him of his crown, came to Latium and taught the people agriculture.

41. *Privatus, a simple citizen, one without office.*

*Idaeis antris,* Jupiter's early boyhood was passed on Mount Ida, in Crete.

42 ff. The simplicity of those early times was found in heaven as well as on earth.

43. *Puer Iliacus,* Ganymede, who came from the Troad.

*Herculis uxor,* Hebe.

44. *Ad cyathos*—i. e., as cup-bearer.



FIG. 70.—Pyxis.

45. *Liparaea*; Vulcan's forge was sometimes located in Lipara, a volcanic island north of Sicily. Cf. I, 8, note. Fig. 71, from a bas-relief, represents Vulcan in his workshop affixing the handle to a shield.

46. *Nec turba decorum*. The Roman pantheon became very much crowded



FIG. 71.—Vulcan's workshop.

in later times by the importation of a host of Asiatic and Egyptian divinities, and the deification of emperors, heroes, and abstract ideas.

48. *Atlanta*. "*Poor Atlas*" was supposed to support the heavens on his shoulders.

49. *Triste profundum imperium*, the gloomy empire of the abyss.

50. *Aut*, the negation continues.

*Sicula*—conjuges, Proserpina, whom Pluto carried off from Enna in Sicily. Cf. Ovid, *Met.* V, 391 ff.

51. *Rota*, *saxum*, and *vulturis atris poena* refer to Ixion, Sisyphus, and Tityus respectively.

53. *Admirabilis*, a wonder.

54. *Quo (aevo)*.

57. Notice the incidental reference to the simplicity of living.

59. *Lanugo*, down.

61. *Follem*, purse.

62. *Tusci libellis*. The Etruscans were famous for their skill in augury. Cf. Livy, I, 34.

64. An honest man in these days is a wonder and a prodigy.

*Bimembri* seems to mean *half-man*, *half-beast*, or it may be *two-headed*.

68. *Uva* is often used for a "cluster" of bees.

70. *Miris* seems tame, but *miniis* (Porson's conjecture, followed by Ribbeck) is improbable.

71. *Decem sestertia*, about \$400.

73. *Arcana* = intrusted without witnesses or receipt.

74. *Quam patulae*, etc.—i. e., so large a sum that there was no room for it in his money-chest.

76. *Quanta voce, how loudly.*

78. *Tarpeia fulmina, the thunderbolts of Tarpeian* (i. e., Capitoline) *Jupiter.*

79. *Frameam*, the Teutonic word for lance. Cf. Tacitus, Germ. VI, and Fig. 72.

*Cirrhæi vatis, Apollo.* Cf. VII, 64.

80. *Venatricis puellæ, Diana.*

82. *Herculeos arcus*, the bow that Hercules gave to Philoetetes.

84. *Et, too, as well.*

*Flebile*—i. e., *deeply as it would pain me.*  
*Flebile* agrees with *sinciput*.

85. *Que* connects *elixi* and *madentis*.

88. *For nature brings about the changes of day and night, and of the seasons.*

93. *Isis.* The Egyptian goddess Isis was a popular divinity at Rome during the empire. Cf. XII, 28, note, and Fig. 73.

*Sistro.* The *sistrum* was a sort of musical instrument. Cf. Fig. 73.

94. *Vel, even.*

*Abnego, deny*—i. e., disclaim knowledge of.

96. *Sunt tanti*—i. e., are not too much to pay (for wealth).

97. *Ladas*, a famous runner at the Olympic games.

*Anticyra* was a town noted for hellebore, which was considered a specific for madness. Cf. Hor., A. P. 300.

98. *Archigene.* Archigenes was a specialist in mental disorders.

99. *Esuriens*, the olive branch brings fame but no food.

*Pisææ*, the Olympic games were held near Pisa, in Elis.

100. *Ut, although.*

107. *Ad delubra vocantem*—i. e., to hear his oath. So eager is he to take the false oath, that he hurries on before you, and is even ready to insist on your going.

109. *Superest, supports.*

110. *Fiducia* is contrasted with *audacia*.

*Mimum.* *Mimus* may mean the play-writer, the play itself, or a single rôle in the play.

111. *Catulli.* Cf. VIII, 186.

112. *Stentora*, the Greek herald whose voice was equal to that of fifty men.

113. *Gradvus Homericus*; Mars, as Homer says, shouted as loudly as ten thousand men (Il. V, 859).

116. *Carbone tuo*—i. e., *on thy altar.*

*Charta soluta* refers to the paper parcel in which the incense was brought.

118. *Omenta, entrails.*



FIG. 72.—Figure hurling the framea.



FIG 73.—Isis with the sistrum.

119. Vagelli, unknown.

120. Hear what a plain man, no philosopher, can say for your comfort.

121. Et qui, *even he who*.

122. Tunica. The Cynics wore a heavy cloak and no tunic.

125. Your case, however, is simple, and may be intrusted to a mere tyro. Philippi. Probably some physician of little reputation.

132. Vestem diducere summam, *to tear (only) the upper part of his garment*.

135. Fora, *courts*.

136. If, after their agreements have been read over and over (*deciens* seems to be used for any large number) by the other side (i. e., by their opponents).

137. They, whom their own signature (*littera*) and best sardonyx seal (*gemma*) convict, assert that the writing of the invalid (*supervacui*) tablet is not binding.

140. O delicias, *my dear fellow*.

141. Quia tu, etc.; because you, forsooth, are of an exceptional breed!

145. Conductum, *hired*.

Sulpure atque dolo, *one idea*.

146. Primos cum, etc., a proof that the house was set on fire.

148. Adorandae robiginis, genitive of characteristic. *Robigo = rust*, and thus *antiquity*.

152. Bratteolam, one of the leaves or plates of gold with which the statue was overlaid.

155. Deducendum—i. e., one that ought to be thrown.

Cum quo, etc. Cf. VIII, 214, note.

157. Quota pars, *how small a part!*  
Cf. III, 61, *quota portio*.

Gallicus. Rutilius Gallius was *praefectus urbi* in the time of Domitian.

162. Tumidum guttar, goitre, a common disease in the Alps.

165. Which twists its tufts in damp curl—i. e., the hair twisted into wet, curly tufts.

167. Thracum volucres—i. e., cranes; their contests with the pygmies are mentioned by Homer, II. III, 3 ff. Cf. Fig. 74.

168. The tradition concerning a race of pygmies, like other popular traditions, seems to have had a certain basis in fact. Recent investigations seem to prove the existence in Africa of a race of fully developed human beings whose stature does not exceed four feet. Juvenal's disbelief in the canal at Mount Athos has been shown to have been unfounded (cf. X, 174),



FIG. 74.—Pygmies and cranes.

and it may be that the much-ridiculed story of Hannibal's use of heated vinegar to soften the rocks in his passage of the Alps (cf. X, 153; Livy XXI, 37) is not so absurd, after all.

176. *Nostro arbitrio*, as we choose.

179. *Invidiosa*, odious.

*Minimus sanguis*, a drop of blood.

180. *Vindiota*, revenge.

*Bonum*, substantive in the predicate.

181. *Indocti*, supply *dicunt*.

184. *Chrysippus*, etc. Philosophers such as these will teach you that revenge is ignoble.

185. *Senex*, Soerates.

187. *Plurima vitia*. *Vitia* are faults of nature, *errores* faults of practice.

*Felix* is used as a masculine substantive = *sapiens*.

190. *Voluptas* is in the predicate.

191. *Continuo*, straightway, unhesitatingly.

194. *Attonitos*, terrified.

*Surdo verbere*, the unheard blow, so *occultum flagellum*, the unseen lash.

195. *Tortore* is in apposition with *animo*, which is in the ablative absolute with *quatiante*.

*Flagellum*. Cf. Fig. 75.

197. *Caedicius* is said to have been a cruel judge in the time of Nero.

*Rhadamanthus* with *Minos* and *Aeacus* gave judgment in the lower world. Cf. I, 10.

199 ff. This story of *Glaucus* is told by *Herodotus*, VI, 86. He wanted to keep from the sons money entrusted to him by their father, and consulted the oracle as to the probable effect.

204. *Moribus*, principle.

205. *Adyti*, of the sanctuary.

206. *Extinctus*—i. e., his destruction with that of his whole race proved, etc. *Extinctus* is the participle.

207. *Quamvis longa*, however far removed.

210. *Cedo* (an old imperative form), come, tell me (what penalties he incurs).

212. *Ut morbo*—i. e., as if he were ill.

213. *Cibo*, ablative absolute with *crescente*.

*Sed*, but even.

214. *Albani senectus*—i. e., old Alban wine.

215. *Densissima ruga*, cf. *densissima lectica*, I, 120.

216. *Aori Falerno*. The Falernian wine was sharp, and was usually mixed with honey.



FIG. 75.—Flagellum.



221. *Imago, apparition*, called *sacra*, because connected with the idea of an avenging deity.
224. *Primo quoque, the very first.*
228. *Velut hoc dilata sereno, as if but deferred by this clear weather.*
229. *Vigili cum febre, with sleepless fever.*
233. *Balantem, bleating.*
234. *Nocentibus = noxiis, criminals.*
236. *Malorum, masculine.*
237. *Superest, cf. line 109, note.*
239. *Ad mores damnatos, to the practices condemned by conscience.*
242. *Attrita, hardened.*
244. *Dabit, etc., will step into the snare—i. e., will be caught.*
245. *Uncum, cf. X, 66, Seianus ducitur unco.*
246. *Rupem scopulosque; cf. I, 73.*
248. *Nominis* is used for the man himself.
- Laetus, with joy.*
249. *Tiresian = caecum*, for Tiresias was the blind prophet of Thebes.

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#### SATIRE XIV.

##### THE EFFECT OF EVIL EXAMPLE.

INTRODUCTION.—Parents often unconsciously teach their children to be gamblers or gluttons. Can Rutilus, who treats his slaves with cruelty, expect his son to be humane? It is easier to teach vice than virtue. Reverence the innocence of childhood, else you will have no right to censure your son's faults when he grows up. Will you not make as great efforts to keep your home pure for the sake of your child as you make to keep it clean for the sake of your guests? Children, like birds, show their training in after-life. Cretonius is extravagant, his son is still more so. Another man is tolerant of superstitions, his son becomes a fanatic. Most faults the young are ready to learn; avarice must be forced upon them, and, alas! it is but too often taught, first by little acts of meanness, then by greater ones. What folly is such avarice! In early times a little land was enough to support a family, now we must have more than that for a pleasure-garden. Hear the advice of the simple Samnite father. Now the father urges his son on in the race for wealth. The rising generation learns its lesson well, and is apt in forgery, even in murder. "I never taught him that," you say. No, but you planted the seed that produces such a harvest. The follies of the avaricious are more amusing than any drama. There are various forms of madness, and your indifference to danger in the pursuit of wealth is one. Then, too, what hard work you

have to keep what you have gained! My advice is: Be content with little; if you begin to seek much you will end by wanting more.

1. Fuscine, unknown.
2. Maculam haesuram, a lasting stain.
5. Bullatus. Cf. V, 164 (Fig. 30); XIII, 33.

Arma, implements; cf. armiger, I, 92.

Fritillo, dice-box. Cf. Fig. 76.

7. Radere tubera terrae, to peel truffles.

8. Eodem iure, in the same sauce (as the mushrooms).

9. Mergere, to dip.

Ficedulas, small birds, beccaficoes.

10. Gula, as well as parente (line 9), is ablative absolute with monstrante.

13. Lauto—paratu. The usual word is apparatus; cf. Hor., Odes I, 38, 1, Persicos odi puer apparatus.

15. Aequos, almost = indulgent.

16. Atque connects praecipit and putat; Rutilus is the subject of both. Bücheler's conjecture of utque here and putet in line 17 seems good.

Nostra materia—i. e., of the same material as ours.

17. Putat seems awkward; it must have something of the idea of praecipit.

20. Antiphates, etc.—i. e., the dreaded tyrant of his household. Antiphates was the fierce king of the Laestrygones. Hom., Od. X, 80.

22. Thievish slaves were branded on the forehead with the letter F (fur).

24. Quem, its antecedent is the subject of suadet, implied in laetus.

Inscripti, branded slaves. The ergastulum is the slaves' prison.

35. Meliore luto, finer clay.

Titan, Prometheus, who was often considered as the creator of man. Cf. IV, 183.

37. Trahit, its object is reliquos.

Orbita means the track made by the wheel, then path, course.

40. Imitandis turpibus ac pravis, ablative of specification.

41 f. Catiline has many imitators, Brutus and Cato none.

42. Quocumque, any.

Axe, sky. Cf. VIII, 116; Gallicus axis.

43. Bruti avunculus, Cato the Younger.

51. Se dederit, shall show himself. For filius in the next line we might expect filium.

53. Omnia does not modify vestigia.

54. Corripies, "catch up," so blame, reprove.

55. Tabulas mutare, to alter your will.



FIG. 76.—Fritillus.

56. *Frontem* may be the brow of authority as Mr. Lewis translates it, but I think it means *impudence*, as usually. Cf. German *Stirne*. So too *forehead*, e. g., *With what forehead do you speak this to me?* Beaumont and Fletcher, *Beggars' Bush*, 1, 2.

57. *Vacuum cerebro*, *empty of brains*.

58. *Cucurbita*, *cupping-glass*, so called from the likeness of its shape to that of a gourd (cf. Fig. 77). It is called *ventosa*, from the movement of the air as it is drawn out to form the vacuum. It was (and is) used in diseases of the brain to relieve the pressure of blood.

*Quaerat*, *is looking for*—i. e., *needs*; subject is *caput*.

59 ff. You are anxious to have your home swept and garnished when guests are expected: have you no care that it should be morally pure in the eyes of your son?

59. *Tuorum (servorum)*.

61. *Arida*, *dry, withered*.

*Cum*, preposition.

*Tela*, *web*.

67. *Scobis*, *sawdust*.

71. *Si facis*, if you bring it about.

74. *Pullos*, *her young*.

76. *Sumptis pinnis*—i. e., as soon as they can fly.

77. *Relictis*—i. e., having eaten such food, the vulture carries a portion of it back to her young ones. Of course, *crucibus* refers to the bodies of criminals.

79. *Quoque*, *also*.

81. *Famulae Iovis*, the eagle was the bird of Jupiter.

*Generosae aves* is simply another name for eagles.

82. *Cubili*, *the nest*.

86. *Aedificator*, cf. I, 94; *Quis totidem erexit villas?* X, 225; Hor. *Epist.* I, 1, 100.

*Cretonius*, the orthography of the name is doubtful. *Modo—nunc—nunc*.

87. *Caietae* (modern Gaeta), on the coast of southern Latium, a favorite place for villas.

*Tiburis*. Cf. III, 192; *proni Tiburis arce*.

88. *Praenestinis*. Cf. III, 190; *gelida Praeneste*.

89. *Graecis marmoribus*; instrumental ablative. The principal sources of the supply of Greek marble, largely used by the Romans during the empire, were Hymettus, Pentelieus, and the island of Paros.

*Longeque*—i. e., from Numidia, Phrygia, and Egypt.

90. *Fortunae*; there was a famous temple of Fortune at Praeneste.

*Herculis*. Martial mentions the temple of Hercules at Tibur.

91. *Capitolia*; for the plural, cf. X, 65; *duc in Capitolia*.

*Posides* was a favorite freedman of Claudius.



FIG. 77.—Cucurbita.

95. The Roman villas were often very extensive; cf. Fig. 78.

96 *ft.* So, too, in religious matters; if the father has a leaning toward Jewish superstitions, the son becomes an actual convert.

97. *I. e.*, no statues.

100. This was the chief complaint against the Jews at Rome, that they held themselves bound to obey the Jewish rather than the Roman laws. Some slight similarity may be seen in the alleged recognition by the Roman Catholics in the United States of the Church as a higher authority than the State.

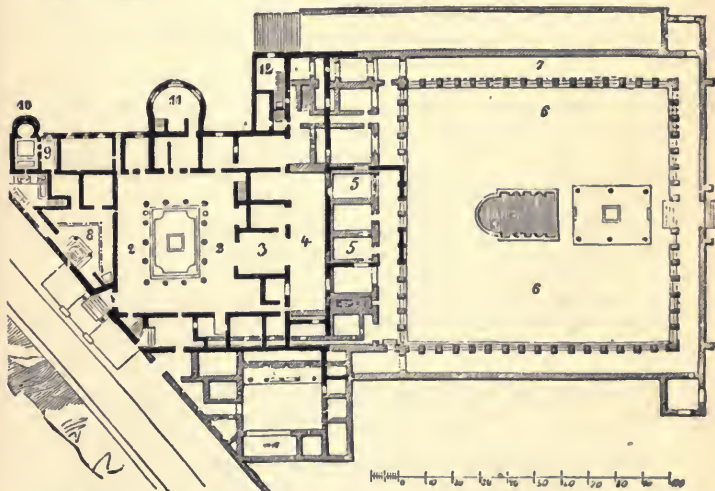


FIG. 78.—Ground-plan of the so-called villa suburbana of Diomedes, at Pompeii. 1. Entrance; 2. Peristylum; 3. Tablinum; 4. Gallery; 5. Oecus; 6. Court; 7. Cryptoporticus; 8. Court; 9. Tepidarium; 10. Calidarium; 11. Sleeping-room; 12. Staircase.

103. *Monstrare* and *deducere* (line 104) depend on some such word as *solent* implied in the preceding verbs.

*Eadem sacra colenti*—*i. e.*, to one of their own sect. The reference is to the esoteric character of the Jewish teaching.

104. *Quaesitum fontem*—*i. e.*, the fountain of truth.

105. *In causa*, a rare use, = *causa* (nominative).

*Lux ignava*, a lazy day.

106. *Attigit*. Most editors say that the subject is *pater*; it seems to me that it is *septima quaeque lux*.

107. *Sponte*, of their own accord.

108. Quoque, *even*, modifies *inviti*.

109 ff. For avarice is called wise economy.

111. Nec dubie, *unhesitatingly*.

Frugi. Cf. III, 167, note.

114. Hesperidum serpens; the dragon that guarded the golden apples of the Hesperides.

Ponticus (*serpens*), the dragon that guarded the golden fleece.

117. Cf. Hor., Epist. I, 1, 65:

“ Rem facias, rem,

Si possis, recte, si non quocumque modo rem.”

119. Animi. This seems to be a locative, as in *aeger animi*, etc. Others read *animi felicis*.

122. Sectae, *sect*—i. e., *doctrine*.

124. Sordes, *acts of meanness*.

125. Mox modifies *docet*.

126. The food of slaves was served out to them by measure; this man uses false measures.

127. Sustinet, *bear, endure*.

129. Minutal, a minced compound, *hash*.

130. He saves all the scraps for another meal.

131. Lacerti, a coarse, cheap fish.

132. Signatam, *sealed up, preserved*.

Dimidio putrique siluro, *a tainted half shad*.

133. Fila, *shreds or slices*.

Numerata—i. e., after he has counted them.

134. Aliquis de ponte, *any beggar*. Cf. IV, 116, *dirusque a ponte satelles*; V, 8.

135. Quo = *quam ad rem*, so VIII, 9.

Divitias; supply *habes*.

137. Egentis vivere fato is the subject of *sit*. *Fato* is the ablative of manner, *egentis* supplying the place of the adjective.

142. Cf. Hor. Sat., II, 6, 8:

“ O! si angulus ille

Proximus accedat qui nunc denormat agellum.”

144. Densa oliva, cf. *densissima lectica*, I, 120.

145. If you can not buy your neighbor's fields, you turn your cattle in among his growing corn.

146. Famelica (from *fames*), *starved*.

148. Novalia, *standing crops*. *Novale* originally means *newly-plowed*.

151. Venales fecerit, *has forced to be sold*.

152. Quam foede bucina fama, some verb, as *sonabit*, may be understood. *Fama* = *common report*.

153 ff. Quid nocet haec, etc. What does that harm me? I don't care a



bean-shell for the applause of the whole county if I must gain it by reaping small harvests.

156. *Scilicet*, etc., is ironical.

160. *Sub Tatio*—i. e., in the times of early Rome.

161. *Mox*, *afterward*.

*Fractis ac passis*, indirect objects of *dabantur*.

162. *Gladios Molossos*, cf. XII, 108.

163. *Tandem*, *at last*.

*Ingera bina*, a little over an acre.

165. *Meritis minor*, *less than their deserts*.

*Aut*, etc., nor that their country had been ungrateful and broken faith with them.

167. *Casae*, *cottage*.

168. *Unus vernula*. A single slave-child, who played about the house with the master's children.

169. *Fratribus*; dative.

170. *Scrobe*, *ditch*.

180. *Marsus* (cf. III, 169), *Hernicus*, *Vestinus*. These people all belonged to the Sabellian stock, famous for severity and simplicity.

182. *Hoc*—i. e., such a course.

183. *Gratae post munus aristae*, etc.—i. e., after the welcome gift of grain, men despised the acorns that had been their former food.

185. *Fecisse*; for the tense, cf. Hor. Odes, I, 1, 4, *collegisse iuvat*.

186. *Per glaciem*, *through the winter*.

*Perone*, a rough boot.

187. *Inversis*—i. e., with the hair-side in.

188. *Quaecumque eat*. *Purpura* = *fine clothing*, so he adds, *of any sort*.

189. *Minoribus*, *their children*.

191. *Ceras*, writing tablets, coated with wax. Cf. Fig. 4.

192. *Rubras maiorum leges*. The title at the head of the law was in red ink; hence the laws themselves were sometimes called *rubricae*, whence the English word *rubric*.

193. *Vitem posce libello*, *ask for the vine-staff (of the centurion*, cf. VIII, 247) *in a petition*—i. e., seek a centurion's commission.

194 f. But use your personal influence as well, and be sure that the officer in charge (*Laelius*) sees what a great rough fellow you are.

*Buxo*—i. e., the comb, made of box-wood.

195. *Alas*, *shoulders*.

196. *Brigantum*; the Brigantes occupied the north of England.

197. *Aquilam*. The eagle was carried by the first centurion of the first cohort. Various forms of the standard are shown in Fig. 79.

199. *Trepidum solvunt ventrem*, seems to refer to a certain "gone" feeling sometimes produced by fear.



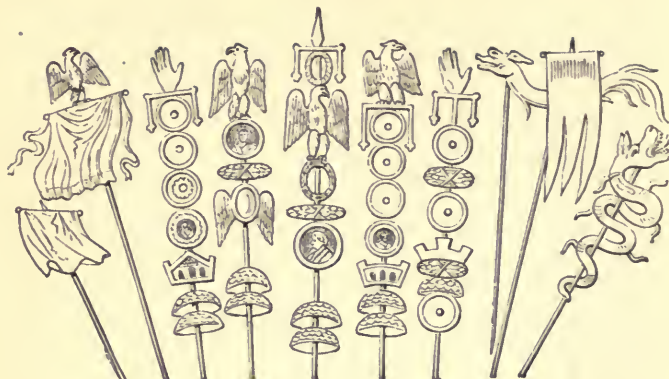


FIG. 79.—Roman standards.

201. *Pluris dimidio, at more by half.* The genitive *pluris* is probably used by analogy with such forms as *tanti, quanti*, which are really locative, but came to be considered as genitive.

202. Certain trades of a disagreeable sort (e. g., tanning) were relegated to the less thickly settled right bank of the Tiber.

206. *Iove poeta.* *Poeta* almost = *auctore*.

208. *Assae, nurses.* Cf. Hor., *Epist.* I, 4, 8.

212 ff. I. e., your son thus taught will outdo you as Ajax and Achilles surpassed their fathers.

*Praesto, I warrant.*

219. *Exigua* modifies *summa*.

220. *Elatam, borne out to burial.* She is sure to be murdered if her dowry makes it worth while.

223. *Illi*—i. e., *that son of yours.*

228. *Producit, educates.*

229. This line has no grammatical connection with the context, and is doubtless spurious. Weidner reads *conduplicandi*.

231. *Quem* refers directly to *curriculo*, which really represents the son—i. e., the *illi* of line 223.

232. *Metis*; the *metae* were the conical posts set up at each end of the *spina* or dividing wall in the circus. Cf. Fig. 80.

235. *Stultum*—i. e., *esse eum*.

237. *Circumscribere, to cheat.*

239. *Quantus* implies *tantus*.

*Deciorum.* Cf. VIII, 254; *plebiae Deciorum animae*.

240. *Si Graecia vera, if Greece tells the truth.* Cf. X, 174; *Graecia mendax.*

*Menoeceus* is said to have given his life for Thebes.

241. *Quorum*—i. e., *Thebanorum.* The Thebans sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus. Cf. Ovid, *Metaph.* III, 104 ff.

247. *Alumnus*, originally a participle from *alo.*

248. *Mathematicis*, dative.

249. *Colus*, acc. pl. fem.

251. *Cervina*; the stag, like the crow, was proverbial for long life.

252. *Archigenen.* Cf. XIII, 97; *si non eget Archigene.*

*Mithridates* was said to have compounded a very efficacious antidote to poisons, and to have taken so much of it that when he wanted to poison himself he could not.

253. *Aliam decerpere ficum*—i. e., to see another autumn.

254. *Medicamen*—i. e., as preventive antidote.

257. *Aequare*, compare.

258. *Quanto capitis discrimine, what danger of life.*

260. *Fiscus* is here used in a general sense for money.

*Ad vigilem Castora.* The temple of Castor was used as a safe-deposit building.

261. *Ex quo, since.* The temple of Mars seems to have been either robbed or burned.

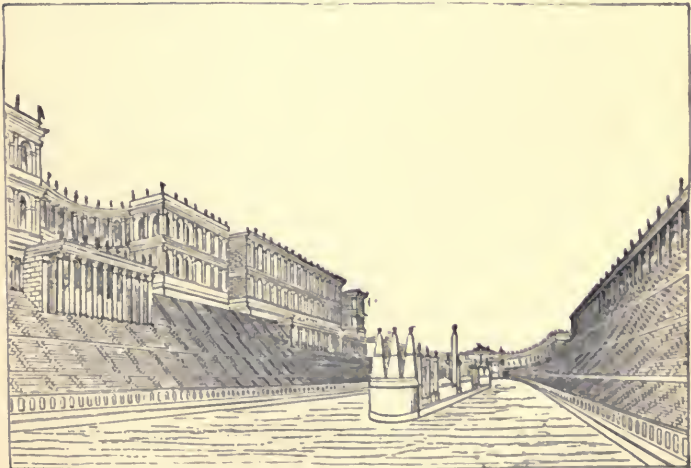


FIG. 80.—Circus Maximus at Rome.

262 f. *Florae, Cereris, Cybeles*. The games referred to, accompanied by dramatic representations, occurred on the following dates: The *Floralia*, April 28-May 3; the *Cerealia*, April 12-19; the *Megalesia* (cf. XI, 193), April 3-10.

265 ff. Your struggles to gain wealth are as amusing as those of a gymnast.

265. *Petauro*. The *petaurus* was probably some sort of a spring-board.

266. *Bectum funem, tight-rope*. Cf. Fig. 14.

267. *Corycia*. Corycus was a promontory in Cilicia, famous for saffron, which seems to be meant by *sacci olentis* (line 269).

268. *Tollendus, tossed about*.

269. *Perditus, desperate, reckless*.

270. *Pingue passum, rich raisin-wine*.

271. *Municipes Iovis*; Jupiter was said to have been born in Crete. According to another legend, he was hidden in a cave on Mount Ida in that island. Cf. XIII, 41; *Idaeis Iuppiter antris*.

272. *Hic, the rope-dancer*.

*Ancipiti planta, doubtful, hesitating foot*.

273. *Brumamque famemque* are the objects of *cavet*.

276. *Plus hominum, the greater part of mankind*.

278. *Carpathium*. Carpathos was an island between Crete and Rhodes.

*Gaetula*, used for the African coast.

279. *Calpe, Gibraltar*.

280. *Herculeo gurgite*—i. e., the Atlantic Ocean, where it was thought the sun sank beneath the waves and hissed as it sank.

281. *Tenso folle, with full purse*.

282. *Aluta, money-bag*.

283. *Iuvenes marinos*—i. e., the mermen.

284 ff. Madness does not always show itself in the same way: Orestes fancies he sees the Eumenides, Ajax thinks he hears Agamemnon and Ulysses; so a man may need a keeper even though he does not tear his clothes.

289. *Tabula* (cf. XII, 58; *dolato ligno*) is ablative of instrument; *unda* ablative of separation.

291. A contemptuous description of money.

294. *Fascia nigra, black belt* (of clouds).

295. *Aestivum tonat*; it is only summer thunder.

297. He swims with his right hand and holds his girdle (*zonam*), containing his money, in his left hand and his teeth.

298. *Modo, just now*—i. e., a few hours ago.

*Suffecerat*; notice the tense.

299. *Tagus*. Cf. III, 55; *omnis harena Tagi*.

**Pactolus**, in Lydia; like the Tagus, it was supposed to have gold in the sand of its bed.

300. **Sufficient**; *ei* is understood as indirect object, the subject is *panni*.

302. **Picta tempestate**. Cf. XII, 27, note. A rude picture of the shipwreck was carried about to excite pity.

305. **Amis**, *fire-buckets*.

306. **Licinus**. Cf. I, 109; *possideo plus Pallante et Licinis*.

**Attonitus**, *anxious*.

307. **Electro**, *amber*.

308. **Testudine**. Cf. XI, 94; *qualis testudo nataret*.

**Dolia**, *jars* (made of clay). They were sometimes very large, having a capacity of several barrels. Fragments three inches thick have been found at Antium. Diogenes, the Cynic, is said to have used a *dolium* as a house. When Alexander the Great saw him he pitied his poverty and told him to express some wish that he might grant it. Diogenes asked only that the great ruler would stand out of his light.

**Nudi**; perhaps because the Cynics did not wear the tunic. Cf. XIII, 122; *a Cynicis tunica distantia*.

310. **Plumbo commissa**, *patched up with lead*.

311. **Illa** refers, as often, to something well known.

315. This line occurs X, 365.

318. **In quantum**; for the usual prose construction *quantum*; cf. English, *to ask a reward*, and *to ask for a reward*.

319. Epicurus is said to have gathered his scholars about him in his garden; the Epicurean school of philosophy is sometimes called "the Garden," as the Stoic is called "the Porch." Cf. XIII, 120 ff.

320. **Ante**, temporal adverb. Socrates died 399 B. C., Epicurus 270 B. C.

321. Nature and true philosophy always teach the same lesson.

322. **Te cludere**, *to hem you in*.

323. **Effice**, *procure*.

324. **Bis septem ordinibus**—i. e., for the knights, who occupied the first fourteen rows of seats in the theatre, in accordance with the law of Otho, passed 65 B. C. Cf. Hor. Epist. 1, 1, 67.

**Dignatur**, *thinks fitting*.

325. If you frown and pout at this.

326. **Duos equites**—i. e., two equestrian fortunes.

329. **Narcissi**. The favorite freedman of Claudius. His wealth was proverbial. He gained such control of his imperial master, that Claudius had Messalina put to death at his bidding.

## SATIRE XV.

## A CASE OF CANNIBALISM.

INTRODUCTION.—The superstitions of the Egyptians are well known: they revere certain animals and abstain from certain vegetables, but they eat human flesh. When Ulysses told his stories of cannibals, they were thought incredible, but I have such a tale of recent times. Ombi and Tentyra were waging a religious war. The Ombites were attacked in the midst of a festival by their enemies; first their fists were their weapons, then they hurled such stones as the weak muscles of the present race of men can lift, then swords and arrows are used. One man as he falls in fight is seized and his flesh devoured. True, the Vascones ate human flesh when a long siege had brought famine, but that was before the philosophy of Zeno had taught men that some things are worse than even death. Other peoples of whom like tales are told had excuse, but this Egyptian tribe had none. Nature teaches men mercy and pity, thus they are distinguished from the beasts. This common sympathy holds peoples together, but now it seems that men may be more cruel than the beasts themselves. What would Pythagoras have said to such a tale?

1. Volusi, unknown.

2. Crocodilon. Cicero, de Nat. Deor. I, 36, mentions the crocodile among the objects of Egyptian animal-worship; he says of the ibis, "*Ibes maximam vim serpentium conficiunt.*"

4. Cercopithecæ, long-tailed ape.

5. Dimidio Memnone. The Greeks related that music proceeded from the colossal statue of Memnon at sunrise. For *dimidio*, cf. VIII, 4.

6. Thebe, nom. sing. The usual form is *Thebæ*.

*Centum portis*; ablative of characteristic.

7. Aeluros, cats. I have not ventured to change the text, but am strongly inclined to think that the reading of the MSS. *caeruleos* (= sea-fish) [P. has *aeruleos*] is correct.

9. Cæpe, onion.

15. Alcinoos. When Ulysses was telling his adventures at the court of Alcinoos, king of the Phaeacians, and described the cannibal Laestrygones and Cyclopes, some of his hearers declared they were ready to believe all his other adventures more readily than these.

16. Moverat—i. e., had roused, even while he was speaking.

Aretalogus, used of a degenerate, parasitic philosopher, it came to mean boaster, babbler.

19. Concurrentia, clashing.



20. *Cyaneis* (*fluctibus*) is probably dative. The *Cyaneae* were islands in the Bosporus.

21. *Percussum* agrees with *Elpenora*.

*Circes*, genitive.

22. Some of Ulysses's companions were changed to swine by the wand of Circe.

24. *Minimum temetum*, *very little wine*.

27. *Nuper consule Iunco*. Iunco was consul 127 A. D.

28. *Super*, *above*—i. e., higher up the river.

*Copti*. Coptos was near the Nile, about ten miles north of Thebes.

29. *Cothurnis*—i. e., than the terrible deeds of the tragic drama. Cf.

Fig. 33.

30. A *Pyrrha*—i. e., from the time of the flood. Cf. I, 81, note.

*Syrmata*, *tragic robes* = tragedies.

33. *Finitimos*, *neighbors*; but Ombi and Tentyra were about one hundred miles apart. Perhaps Juvenal made a mistake, and perhaps he did not intend to be exact.

*Simultas*, *feud*.

36. *Volgo*, dative.

40. *Primoribus ac ducibus*, dative.

42. *Sentirent*, subject is *their neighbors*.

43. *Pervigili toro*. Cf. VIII, 158, and Fig. 8.

*Quem*; its antecedent is *toro*.

44. *Horrida sane*, etc. These lines are authority for the statement that Juvenal had visited Egypt.

46. *Barbara turba*, *the barbarian horde*—i. e., the Egyptians in general.

*Canopo*, a town at the mouth of the Nile, famous for dissolute luxury.

47. *Adde* connects what follows with line 40.

48. *Blaesis*, properly used of persons that lisp, applies here to those whose utterance was thick from intoxication.

*Inde*, *among the one people*; *Hinc* (line 51), *among the other*.

49. *Tibicine*. Cf. Fig. 81.

52. *Tuba* = *signal*, so *beginning*. Cf. I, 169.

54. *Malae*, *cheeks*.

55. *Vix cuiquam aut nulli*, *scarcely any one, or (rather) no one*.

57. *Alias*—i. e., *changed, unrecognizable*.

60. *Calcent*. Why not indicative?

61. *Quo*, *to what purpose*.

63. *Inclinatis lacertis*—i. e., *stooping down*.

65. *Turnus et Ajax*; these ancient heroes hurled mighty rocks.

66. *Tydidēs, Diomedes*.



FIG. 81.—Tibicen.



72. A deverticulo, *after this digression*.
73. Ancti and pars altera refer to the same party—i. e., the Ombites.
75. Praestant, its subject is *ii*, to be supplied as the antecedent of *qui* in line 76.
82. Veribus, *spits*.
- Usque adeo, *so very*.
84. Hic, *adverb*.
86. Te—i. e., Volusius; others make it refer to the fire.
88. Sustinuit. Cf. English, "I can not bear to do it," and XIV, 127.
90. Prima gula, *the first palate*—i. e., the first one that tasted the dreadful food.
93. Vascones, the Basques. The inhabitants of Calagurris were reduced by famine to cannibalism.
94. Produxere animas = *producere vitam*.
95. Bellorum ultima, *the extremities of war*.
- Casus extremi, *the climax of misfortune*.
97. Huius, *such*.
- Quod nunc agitur—i. e., when men are driven to it by famine. The antecedent of *quod* is *exemplum*; *agere* means *to treat of*.
98. Siout, *as, for instance*.
- Mihi, *dative of apparent agent*.
- Gens, *subject of lacerabant*.
100. Hostibus—miserantibus, *ablative absolute*.
102. Esse, *from edo*.
104. Urbibus; this seems to be the reading of the best MS., and is certainly better than *viribus* or *ventribus*.
105. Quibus = *iis quibus*.
108. Sed Cantaber, etc.—i. e., how can we expect Zeno's stern philosophy from the Cantabrians, especially in ancient times?
109. Metelli. Q. Metellus Pius fought against Sertorius in Spain.
- 110 ff. In these times culture extends over the whole world.
110. Nostras Athenas = *Romam*.
112. Thyle stands for the northern limit of the world.
113. Nobilis ille populus—i. e., Calagurris.
114. Zacynthos (commonly *Saguntum*), a town in Spain, the attack upon which by Hannibal was the ostensible cause of the second Punic war.
115. Tale, *habet* must be understood; its subject as well as that of *excusat* is *populus-et-Zacynthos*.
- Excusat = *allege in excuse*.
- Maotide ara. Diana had an altar in the Tauric Chersonese, on which shipwrecked strangers were sacrificed.
117. Ut iam—credas. Cf. XIV, 240; X, 174.
- Carmina is *nominative*.

119. *Modo* is variously explained. I think it is temporal = *just now*.

120. *Hos*, the Egyptians.

122. *Terra Memphitide sioca*—i. e., if the land of Memphis were oppressed with drought.

123. *Invidiam, insult*. Could they offer greater insult to the Nile under the greatest provocation than to commit such a crime?



FIG. 82.—Phaselus.

124. *Qua*—i. e., *rabie*.

125. *Sauromatae* and *Agathyrsi*, Scythian tribes.

127. *Fictilibus phaselis*. Some of the Egyptian boats were made of a sort of clay; were shaped like a bean (*phaselus*, cf. Figs. 82 and 83), and gaudily painted.

128. *Pictae testae*, used contemptuously of such a boat as those described above.

134. *Causam dicentis, pleading his case*. *Squalorem* refers to the custom of a defendant putting on a mourning garment. With this reading *amici* and *rei* both depend on *squalorem*. Others with less authority read *casum lugentis*.

136. *Circumsriptorem*, a technical term for an unfaithful guardian. Cf. XIV, 237.

*Cuius*, antecedent is *pupillum*.

137. *Puellaes capilli*. Boys wore their hair long until they put on the *toga virilis*.

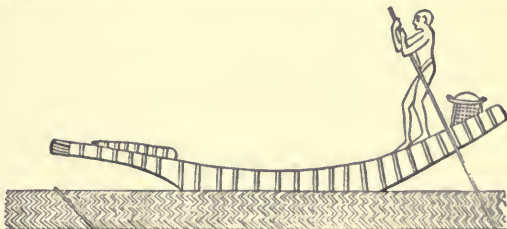


FIG. 83.—Egyptian phaselus.

*Incerta*; the boy is so young that his long hair makes him look like a girl.

140. *Minor igne rogi, too small for the funeral pyre*. The bodies of very young children were buried not burned. For the construction, cf. *lectus Procula minor*, III, 203.

*Face dignus arcana*. In the Eleusinian mysteries there was a procession with torches.

141. *Such as the priest of Ceres wishes him to be*—i. e., pure and good.
142. *Aliena sibi, foreign, of no interest to him; so Terence Haut. 77, humani nil a me alienum puto.*
143. *Venerabile* may mean “*reverential*” (Maclean), but there seems little authority for the use.
- Soli, we* (i. e., men) *alone.*
147. *Cuius*, its antecedent is *sensum.*
- Prona, etc.*—i. e., *beasts.*
149. *Animas*—*animum.* *Anima = life; animus = intellect.*
152. *Proavis*, dative of apparent agent.
156. *Nutantem, staggering.*
157. *Defendier*, archaic form of the infinitive *defendi.*
159. But men have less kindness toward each other than the brutes themselves.
160. Cf. Hor. Epod. VII, 11.
164. *Convenit*, impersonal.
- Ursis*, dative.
165. *Ferrum letale, death-dealing weapon.*
166. *Parum est, it is not enough.*
- Gum, although.*
167. *Coquere, to forge.*
168. *Extendere*, has about the force of *producere* above.
171. *Crediderint.* Weidner says that *sed crediderint* seems to stand for *sed qui crediderint.*
173. *Pythagoras* was a strict vegetarian.
174. *Indulsit, permitted.*

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## SATIRE XVI.

### THE ADVANTAGES OF MILITARY LIFE.

INTRODUCTION.—Great are the prizes of the soldier that is born under a lucky star. He may beat his civilian enemy without fear of justice, for, though the centurion may hear the complaint, his fellow-soldiers will see to it that their comrade's accuser is made to smart for his temerity. Then, too, it is easier to find men that will give false witness in a civil court than those that will witness to the truth against a soldier. Civilians must wait the law's delay; the soldier's case is speedily tried. Another of his advantages is that he may dispose of his own property without his father's control, so that a rich soldier may have his own father for a legacy-hunter. His promotion, too, is in accordance with his deserts, for it is the general's interest that the bravest be advanced.

1. Galli, some unknown friend of Juvenal.
2. Subeuntur, *subire* = enter.
- Castra. Cf. Figs. 84 and 85.
3. Exciplat, optative subjunctive.
- Secundo sidere = *under favorable auspices*.
6. Genetrix, Juno had a temple at Samos.
8. Ne, *quod non* would be more usual.
- Togatus, *civilian*.
10. Excussos—dentes. Cf. III, 301.
11. Offam, *a bruise*.
12. Medico nil promittente—i. e., the physician gives no assurance of recovery.
- Relictum modifies *oculum*.
13. Bardaiicus iudex, etc. If a civilian seeks redress against a soldier, he

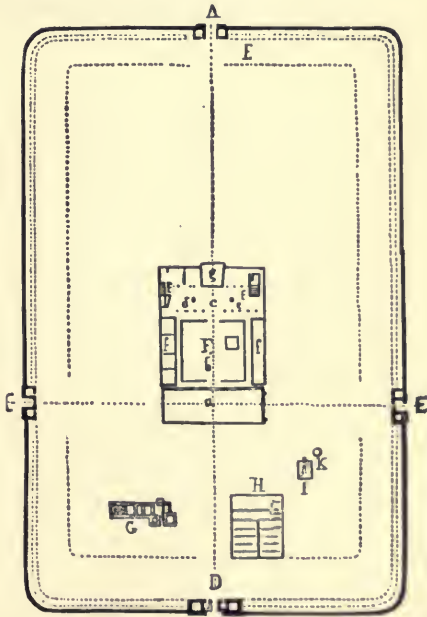


FIG. 84.—Plan of Roman fortified camp. A. Porta praetoria; D. Porta decumana; F. Praetorium.



FIG. 85.—Ruins of a Roman camp at Gamzigrad, in Servia.

has a rough centurion for judge. *Bardaicus* is an adjective, said to be derived from *Bardaei*, an Illyrian people that used a heavy, coarse boot.

14. *Grandes*, etc., refers to the size of the centurion.

15. *More Camilli*. L. Furius Camillus during the siege of Veii (405-396 B. C.) kept the soldiers under arms all the year round. There is no historical account of such a special rule as is here referred to.

17. It is quite just then that centurions should be judges where soldiers are concerned, and doubtless I, as a civilian, shall receive redress; but I shall make enemies of all his fellow-soldiers, and they will see to it that the revenge I obtain brings consequences worse than the original harm.

20. *Chors*; Weidner says this form is used for *cohors*, in contempt.

21. *Curabilis*, *needing remedy*—i. e., *severe*.

23. *Mulino corde*, *asinine intellect*.

*Vagelli*, unknown.

24. *Cum duo crura habeas*, etc. These words are variously explained: *With all your injuries you have two sound legs left, don't risk them against so many soldiers' boots*; or *you have two legs (to run away with)*; or *since you have only two legs, don't try conclusions with so many*. I think the last is preferable.

25. *Clavorum*, Juvenal speaks of the heavy nails in the soldiers' boots, III, 248.

*Quis*, etc.—i. e., as a witness.

*Procul* must be ironical, for the Praetorian camp which seems to be meant was close to the city. Cf. V, 153, note.



26. *Pylades*. The friendship between Pylades and Orestes was proverbial, like that between Damon and Pythias.

29. *Da testem, produce your witness*; so III, 137.

31. *Dignum, etc.*—i. e., phenomenally brave and loyal. The ancient Romans wore beard and hair long; cf. *capillato consule*, V, 30.

33. *Paganum, villager* and so *civilian*.

34. *Pudorem, honor, good name*.

35. *f.* The soldier has another advantage in that his lawsuit is settled quickly, while that of a civilian is drawn out by tedious delays.

36. *Sacramentorum* almost = *militum*. The *sacramentum* was the oath of allegiance taken by the soldier.

38. *Sacrum saxum, the boundary stone*.

39. I. e., where I have sacrificed every year, at the feast of the *Terminalia*, on the 23d of February.

40. *Pergit non reddere, insists upon not returning*.

41. Cf. XIII, 137.

42. *Qui lites inchoet, which begins the lawsuits of a whole people*—i. e., a civilian's suit must wait a whole year before it is even reached on the docket.

44. *Subsellia, judicial benches*, cf. l. 14.

*Tantum sternuntur, are only spread with coverings*—i. e., not actually used.

47. *Lenta fori harena, the tedious arena of the court*.

48. *Balteus, sword-belt*. Cf. Fig. 86.

50. *Sufflamine, drag-chain*. Cf. VIII, 148, *rotam astringit sufflamine*.

51. The soldier is also free from some forms of the *patria potestas*—e. g., he may dispose of his own property even during the lifetime of his father.

53. *Placuit, it has been decided*. *Census, property*; genitive.

56. *Captat, pays court to*. Cf. X, 202. *Hunc* refers to Coranus.

*Favor*. The MSS. all have *labor*, but it seems inexplicable. *Favor* is Ruperti's conjecture. *Favor aequus* is the *favor* he has earned.

57. *Et pulchro, etc.*, seems to mean, *makes his toil sweet by giving it its deserved rewards*.

58. *Refferre* (with the genitive), *to be advantageous to*.

60. *Phaleris*; *phalera* seems to have been used for a necklace as well as for a part of the ornamental trappings of the war-horse. Cf. Fig. 61.

*Torquibus, a gold collar, or neck-chain*. Cf. Fig. 41.

The fragment ends abruptly; the last sentence is incomplete.



FIG. 86.—Soldier wearing the balteus.



LIST OF PASSAGES IN WHICH THE  
PRESENT EDITION DIFFERS FROM  
BÜCHELER'S TEXT.

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		B.
	I. 122. praegnans	praegnans
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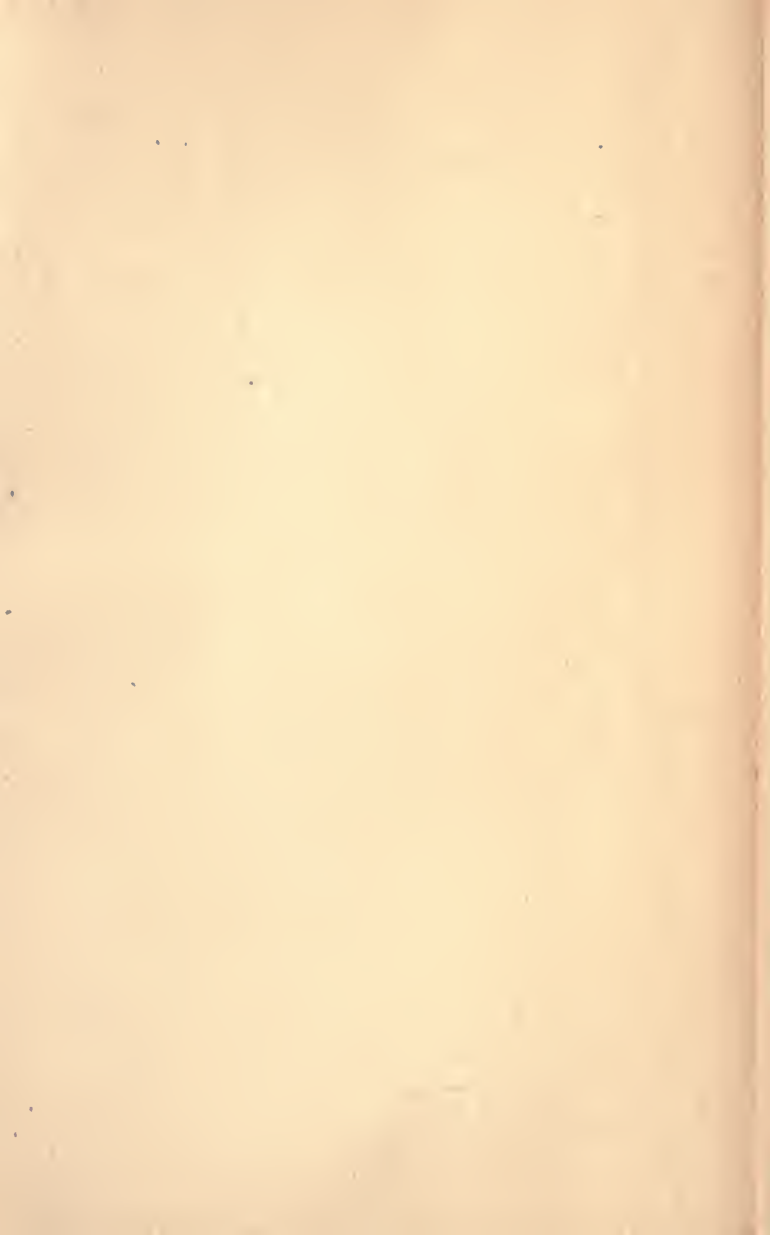
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